

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK, AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 45.

New York and Chicago, November 11, 1911.

No. 20.

## MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY GROWS Census Figures Show Great Advance In Five Years

The government census figures covering the slaughtering and meat packing industry have just been completed by the Bureau of the Census. The result shows the wonderful growth of this great industry in the five years which have passed since the last census was taken.

For the year 1904 the value of American packinghouse products was over \$900,000,000. Five years later the total packinghouse production had passed the billion dollar mark, and totaled more than one and one-third billions of dollars. And these figures, as Census Director Durand states, do not include independent lard refining or "the thousands of individual concerns that slaughter animals and sell the products at retail." They cover only the actual packinghouse industry of the United States, organized and operated as such.

The number of separate establishments, also, has increased from 1,221 in the 1904 report to 1,641 in the 1909 census. Capital invested is nearly \$150,000,000 greater and \$20,000,000 more is paid in salaries and wages. This comparison covers a period of five years only. The showing, compared to ten years ago, the time of the last general census, would be even more flattering to the growth of the industry.

### What the Census Covers.

This preliminary statement of the general results of the Thirteenth Census of establishments engaged in the wholesale slaughtering and meat-packing industry, just issued by Census Director Durand, includes the manufacture of sausage when it is done in connection with slaughtering or meat packing and also when carried on in independent establishments, and embraces the operations of abattoirs, but it does not include the rendering of lard in independent establishments or the operations of retail butchers.

It relates only to wholesale establishments and by no means represents the total slaughtering industry. The thousands of individual concerns that slaughter animals and sell the products at retail are not included. The summaries give the general figures for 1904 and 1909, and compare the different products by kind and quality. The report was prepared under the direction of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures, Bureau of the Census. The figures are subject to such revision as may be necessary

after a further examination of the original reports.

### The Rates of Increase.

The summary shows increases in all the items at the census of 1909 as compared with that for 1904. The number of establishments increased 34 per cent.; capital invested, 59 per cent.; the gross value of products, 49 per cent.; cost of materials, 48 per cent.; value added by manufacture, 53 per cent.; average number of wage earners employed during the year, 19 per cent.; amount paid for wages, 26 per cent.; number of salaried officials and clerks, 43 per cent.; amount paid in salaries, 49 per cent.; miscellaneous expenses, 38 per cent.; primary horsepower, 75 per cent.

There were 1,641 manufacturing establishments in 1909 and 1,221 in 1904, an increase of 420, or 34 per cent.

The capital invested as reported in 1909 was \$383,249,000, a gain of \$142,830,000, or 59 per cent., over \$240,419,000 in 1904. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$234,000 in 1909 and \$197,000 in 1904.

In this connection it should be stated that in the census schedule the inquiry concerning capital invested calls for the total amount, both owned and borrowed, invested in the business, but does not include the value of rented property, plant, or equipment which was employed in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises. In the final bulletins and reports there will be a separate statement of the rental paid for such property.

### Value of Products and Cost of Materials.

The value of products was \$1,370,568,000 in 1909 and \$922,038,000 in 1904, an increase of \$448,530,000, or 49 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$835,000 in 1909 and \$755,000 in 1904.

The value of products represents the product as actually turned out by the plants during the census year, and does not necessarily have any relation to the amount of sales for that year.

The cost of materials used was \$1,201,828,000 in 1909, as against \$811,426,000 in 1904, an increase of \$390,402,000, or 48 per cent. In addition to the component materials which enter into the products of the establishment for the census year there are included fuel, rent of power and heat, and mill supplies. The cost of materials, how-

ever, does not include unused materials and supplies bought either for speculation or for use during a subsequent period.

The value added by manufacture was \$168,740,000 in 1909 and \$110,612,000 in 1904, an increase of \$58,128,000, or 53 per cent. This item formed 12 per cent. of the total value of products both in 1909 and 1904. The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of products after the manufacturing processes have been expended upon them. It is the best measure of the relative importance of industries.

### Expenses, Salaries and Wages.

The miscellaneous expenses amounted to \$42,840,000 in 1909 and \$30,935,000 in 1904, an increase of \$11,905,000, or 38 per cent. Miscellaneous expenses include rent of factory or works, taxes and amount paid for contract work, and these items, as well as such office and other expenses as can not be elsewhere classified, will be shown separately in the final reports.

The salaries and wages amounted to \$71,699,000 in 1909 and \$54,520,000 in 1904, an increase of \$17,179,000, or 32 per cent.

The number of salaried officials and clerks was 17,329 in 1909 and 12,096 in 1904, an increase of 43 per cent.; their salaries increased from \$13,453,000 to \$20,054,000, or 49 per cent.

The average number of wage earners employed during the year was 89,728 in 1909 and 75,399 in 1904, an increase of 19 per cent.; their wages increased from \$41,067,000 to \$51,645,000, or 26 per cent.

The primary horsepower was 208,707 in 1909 and 119,311 in 1904, an increase of 75 per cent.

The average horsepower per establishment, considering all establishments, was approximately 127 horsepower in 1909 and 98 in 1904.

### Products by Kind and Quantity.

The pork reported was slightly the largest in quantity both in 1909 and 1904, increasing from 4,147,834,872 pounds to 4,361,772,760, a gain of 5 per cent. Of these products, fresh pork was by far the largest, there being 1,532,155,509 pounds in 1909 and 1,224,932,910 in 1904, an increase of 25 per cent. Hams, shoulders, bacon and sides were not shown separately in 1904; the combined growth was from 1,364,015,706 pounds to 1,877,486,696 in 1909, an increase of 38 per cent. Salted pork decreased from 1,558,886,256 pounds in 1904 to 952,130,555 in 1909, or 39 per cent.

The beef reported was 4,335,669,659 pounds

in 1909 and 3,884,952,074 in 1904, an increase of 12 per cent. Of this quantity, 4,209,196,668 pounds were sold fresh in 1909 and 3,748,055,377 in 1904, a gain of 12 per cent. The salted or cured beef decreased from 136,896,697 pounds in 1904 to 126,472,991 in 1909, or 8 per cent.

The increase in fresh veal was from 154,212,652 pounds in 1904 to 253,231,702 in 1909, or 64 per cent., and in fresh mutton from 460,754,244 in 1904 to 495,490,870 in 1909, or 8 per cent.

The manufacture of lard from hog fats increased from 1,169,086,400 pounds in 1904 to 1,254,367,604 in 1909, an increase of 7 per cent. This does not include compound lard.

Tallow and oleo stock were not separately reported in 1904, and no comparison, therefore, can be made with the 202,844,139 pounds reported in 1909. Stearine, of which 54,957,997 pounds were reported in 1909, can not be compared.

Oleo oil increased only slightly, that produced in 1909 numbering 19,692,172 gallons,

compared with 19,454,799 in 1904, a gain of only 1 per cent.; other oils, however, increased from 4,893,133 gallons in 1904 to 11,743,186 in 1909, or 132 per cent.

#### Hides, Fertilizer Materials and Wool.

Cattle hides produced by wholesale slaughtering and packing establishments numbered 9,574,335 in 1909 and 8,039,204 in 1904, a gain of 19 per cent.; the weight of these aggregated 504,024,697 pounds in 1909 and 456,443,857 in 1904, a gain of 10 per cent. The increase in number of sheep pelts was from 11,344,544 in 1904 to 11,691,308 in 1909, or 3 per cent.

The decrease of 5 per cent. in fertilizer and fertilizer materials, from 369,074 tons in 1904 to 352,136 in 1909, is due to the transfer of some of the fertilizer manufacture included in slaughtering and meat packing in 1904 to separate concerns classified under "Fertilizers" in 1909.

The increase in pounds of wool pulled from sheep slaughtered was from 16,377,333 in 1904 to 21,858,926 in 1909, or 33 per cent.

The general summary of the census on slaughtering and meat packing, for 1909 and 1904, follows:

	Census		Per cent.
	1909.	1904.	of increase, 1904-1909.
Number of establishments .....	1,641	1,221	34
Capital .....	\$383,240,000	\$240,419,000	59
Cost of materials .....	\$1,201,828,000	\$811,426,000	48
Salaries and wages .....	\$71,699,000	\$54,520,000	32
Salaries .....	30,054,600	13,453,000	49
Wages .....	51,645,000	41,067,000	26
Miscellaneous expenses .....	\$42,840,000	\$30,935,000	38
Value of products .....	\$1,370,568,000	\$922,038,000	49
Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials) .....	\$168,740,000	\$110,612,000	53
Employees:			
Number of salaried officials and clerks .....	17,329	12,096	43
Average number of wage earners employed during the year .....	89,728	75,399	19
Primary horsepower .....	208,707	119,311	75

The summary of slaughtering and meat packing by principal products, kind and quantity, for 1909 and 1904, follows:

	Census		Per cent.
	1909.	1904.	of increase, 1904-1909.
*Beef .....	4,335,669,668	3,884,952,074	12
Fresh .....	4,209,196,668	3,748,055,377	12
Salted or cured .....	126,472,991	136,896,697	78
Veal, fresh .....	253,231,702	154,212,652	64
Mutton, fresh .....	495,490,870	460,754,244	8
*Pork .....	4,561,772,790	4,147,884,872	5
Fresh .....	1,532,155,509	1,224,932,910	25
Salted .....	952,130,555	1,558,886,256	139
Hams .....	789,861,744		
Shoulders .....	346,279,019	1,364,015,706	38
Bacon and sides .....	741,345,938		
Fresh meat not elsewhere specified .....	257,913,783	124,307,681	107
Canned goods .....	121,376,837	(?)	..
Lard .....	1,254,367,604	1,169,086,400	7
Tallow and oleo stock (all kinds) .....	202,844,139	(?)	..
Oleo oil .....	19,692,172	19,454,799	1
Other oils .....	11,343,186	4,893,133	132
Stearin .....	54,957,997	(?)	..
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials .....	352,136	369,074	75
Hides .....	9,574,335	8,039,204	19
Sheep pelts .....	504,024,697	456,443,857	10
Goat and kid skins .....	11,691,308	11,344,544	3
Wool .....	33,389	(?)	..
	21,858,926	16,377,333	33

\*Includes only those products specified hereunder. †Decrease. ‡Figures not available.

## MEAT SUPPLY FIGURES FOR THE YEAR TO DATE

Decreasing beef supplies and greater marketing of hogs and sheep are the indications evident from a study of official reports of the marketing of livestock at nine of the chief packing points in the country. For the ten months of the present year official reports from these points show receipts of cattle amounting to half a million head less than for a like period of 1910. Receipts of hogs were some four million in excess of the

same period a year ago. Sheep and lamb marketings were about a million head greater than a year previous.

These figures cover all receipts at the nine markets indicated, including stock and feeding animals as well as those intended for slaughter. But the official reports of slaughters at these nine points corroborate the figures of receipts. They show that the actual killings at these nine points were close

to half a million less cattle than for the same time last year. While over two million more hogs were slaughtered and a million more sheep than in 1910.

The reports for the month of October show 4,000 less cattle at these nine markets than a year ago, 25,000 less calves, 500,000 more hogs and 150,000 more sheep. The slaughter figures show 24,000 less cattle killed, 23,000 less calves, 400,000 more hogs and about 150,000 more sheep and lambs.

A synopsis of the official reports of receipts for October at these nine markets, with totals compared to a year ago, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	319,987	38,783	586,989	886,213
Kansas City .....	333,415	38,255	249,995	325,986
Omaha .....	162,415	* .....	107,840	716,492
St. Louis .....	150,525	* .....	284,790	73,804
St. Joseph .....	53,963	5,861	183,514	96,057
Sioux City .....	52,717	5,533	76,500	40,190
Fort Worth .....	76,073	24,462	40,236	25,154
Denver .....	44,118	2,440	15,220	158,327
St. Paul .....	90,686	13,968	72,209	275,600
Tl. Oct., '11 .....	1,283,919	129,311	1,568,993	2,693,832
Tl. Oct., '10 .....	1,297,195	155,861	1,031,215	2,444,635

For the ten months of the year a synopsis of receipts at nine markets shows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	2,396,310	460,599	5,729,052	4,633,532
Kansas City .....	1,793,618	212,837	2,555,426	1,888,216
Omaha .....	962,414	* .....	2,000,823	2,556,101
St. Louis .....	899,652	* .....	2,485,320	875,261
St. Joseph .....	391,587	39,635	1,516,568	639,130
Sioux City .....	383,110	30,059	1,125,078	145,874
Fort Worth .....	553,800	160,408	457,001	168,868
Denver .....	224,964	13,714	189,050	375,498
St. Paul .....	349,966	113,221	603,852	552,258
Tl. Oct., '11 .....	7,985,481	1,030,473	16,750,258	11,834,758
Tl. Oct., '10 .....	8,476,768	1,067,166	12,724,419	10,734,844

Slaughter reports from nine markets indicate the following results for October, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	193,416	34,999	468,008	509,140
Kansas City .....	164,178	19,124	231,348	136,168
Omaha .....	79,629	* .....	105,020	186,386
St. Louis .....	101,898	* .....	235,839	62,842
St. Joseph .....	33,375	3,506	131,062	51,739
Sioux City .....	17,692	5,146	58,735	23,973
Fort Worth .....	68,853	25,075	39,863	19,436
Denver .....	6,419	1,506	13,919	13,523
St. Paul .....	30,544	8,285	71,781	31,609
Tl. Oct., '11 .....	696,004	97,761	1,356,175	1,035,516
Tl. Oct., '10 .....	720,872	120,768	927,416	689,422

Slaughters for the ten months are reported as follows, with totals compared to a year ago:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	1,401,632	439,590	4,413,790	3,572,082
Kansas City .....	1,024,902	149,388	2,415,426	1,300,298
Omaha .....	604,646	* .....	1,804,229	1,194,997
St. Louis .....	631,210	* .....	1,731,854	675,246
St. Joseph .....	46,686	4,306	73,057	35,115
Sioux City .....	157,644	26,322	551,235	105,434
Denver .....	58,854	10,562	176,883	93,390
St. Paul .....	122,563	85,475	664,981	150,739
Tl. Oct., '11 .....	4,047,857	715,945	12,131,455	7,117,251
Tl. Oct., '10 .....	4,484,116	739,424	10,116,861	6,196,264

\*Calves not separately reported.

### FOR BETTER LIVESTOCK CONTROL.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, December 5 and 6, 1911. The association includes all leading federal and State livestock sanitary officials. It has done good work in securing uniformity in State livestock sanitary laws and quarantine regulations. The 1910 meeting was the best attended and most successful in the history of the association. All State veterinarians, members of livestock sanitary boards and officials interested in federal, State or municipal livestock sanitary control work are cordially invited to attend. Particulars can be had of Secretary J. J. Ferguson, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.



## HOG STATISTICS AS SHOWN BY FEDERAL CENSUS

### Hog Production Has Not Kept Pace With Growth of Population

The figures of the federal census of 1910 relating to livestock supplies in the country were published in last week's issue of The National Provisioner. Statistics fully covering cattle, calves, sheep and lambs were given, but the figures of the hog census were only briefly referred to. This was because the Census Bureau reserved the swine census statistics for a separate bulletin.

The figures of that bulletin are here given, showing a decrease in the number of swine on farms in 1910 of nearly 8 per cent, or close to 5,000,000 head, as compared to the census of 1900. It is again explained that this enormous decrease may be due to the difference in time of taking the census, which was June 1, in 1900, while in 1910 it was April 15. Regardless of this fact, however, it is probable that there were few if any more hogs in the country in 1910 than in 1900, whereas the consuming population was about 16,000,000 greater.

Statistics relative to all swine reported on farms for continental United States at the Thirteenth Decennial Census, April 15, 1910, are contained in an official statement issued by Census Director Durand. It is based on tabular summaries prepared under the direction of Dr. Le Grand Powers, chief statistician for agriculture in the Bureau of the Census.

The figures are preliminary and subject to slight revision later, when the results from a few other farms, whose returns, now incomplete, are included in the final tables. It is not expected that these additions will materially modify the amounts or rates stated herein. Special attention is called to the fact that the present statement relates only to swine on farms, and does not give the figures for the cities and towns of the United States.

The table which follows shows the number of farms reporting swine, both in 1910 and in 1900, together with numbers, values and average values:

	1910.	1900.
Farms reporting, number...	4,340,592	4,335,363
Per cent of all farms.....	68.5	75.6
Number of all swine.....	58,000,632	62,868,041
Value of all swine.....	\$398,002,578	\$231,978,031
Average value .....	\$6.86	\$5.69

Fewer farms, relatively, reported swine in 1910 than in 1900; for, although 5,229, or 0.1 per cent, more farms reported than in 1900, there was an increase of 602,985, or 10.5 per cent, in the total number of farms in the United States. At the present time 68.5 per cent of all farms report swine.

#### Large Decrease in Number of Swine.

There was on the face of the returns a very important decrease in the number of swine reported. The decrease was from 62,868,041 to 58,000,632, or 7.7 per cent. On June 1, 1900, the time of the Twelfth Census enumeration, there were nearly 15 animals per farm, as compared with a reduction to about 13 per farm on April 15, 1910, the date of the latest enumeration.

This decrease must, to a considerable extent and perhaps wholly, be due to the change in the date of enumeration. The census of 1900, taken in June, doubtless included a smaller number of old or mature hogs and pigs than would have been reported if the census had been taken April 15, since a large number of those on hand on April 15 would

be sold, or slaughtered on the farm, before June 1. On the other hand, the report for 1900 included a much larger number of spring pigs than would have been in existence on April 15, since a large number of these would be born between April 15 and June 1. The excess due to this latter cause would much more than offset the deficiency due to the former. It is probable, therefore, that the number of hogs and pigs on April 15, 1900, was not greater than it was on April 15, 1910; in fact, it is quite likely that it was less.

The census for 1900 did not attempt to report mature hogs separately from spring pigs. This was done by the census of 1910, however, with the following results:

Hogs and pigs born before January 1, 1910, 35,015,408.

Pigs born in 1910 (January 1 to April 15), 22,985,224.

Thus the older hogs and pigs kept over from the preceding years were 60.4 per cent of the total, and spring pigs were 39.6 per cent. Of the farms reporting swine on April 15, 1910, only 43 per cent reported spring pigs.

#### Increase in Value of All Swine.

In spite of the significant decrease shown above in the number of swine, there was a material increase in the value of all swine, amounting to \$166,025,000, or 71.6 per cent, the present value being \$398,000,000. As a necessary result, the average value of swine increased, the change being from \$3.69 to \$6.86, which is \$3.17, or 85.9 per cent.

One of the more important reasons for the higher relative value is the fact that the 1910 report includes a much larger proportion of mature hogs and a smaller proportion of spring pigs than the census of 1900. The effect this change would have is evidenced by the fact that in 1910 the mature hogs were valued at \$10.02 on an average, while spring pigs were reported at \$2.05 per animal. There has, however, been a general rise in price of swine of comparable ages.

An examination of the figures shows that 61.6 per cent of all swine are in the two North Central divisions of States. It is noticeable in contrast that those States have a smaller proportion of older hogs and pigs, namely, 56.7 per cent. The South Atlantic and the two South Central divisions combined report 31.5 per cent of all swine, and, in contrast, 35.1 per cent of the older hogs and pigs. This indicates that the farmers of the North Central States market their mature hogs at a young age than do the Southern farmers.

The number of swine in the other States is very small relatively. The New England division reports only 0.7 per cent of all, and the Middle Atlantic division only 3.1 per cent. The number in the Western States is equally unimportant, the Mountain division reporting only 1.1 per cent of all, and the Pacific division only 2 per cent.

In total value the concentration of the swine industry is even more noticeable, the two North Central divisions reporting 71.8 per cent of the value of all swine, compared with 61.6 per cent of the total number as noted above. It is evident, therefore, that swine are of much higher average exchange value in that section. In contrast, the Southern States

report 20.1 per cent of the value, compared with 31.5 per cent of the number. All other States report 8 per cent of the total value and 6.9 per cent of the total number.

#### Percentage of Farms Reporting Swine.

Of all farms in the two North Central divisions, 73.1 per cent reported swine, as compared with 73.7 per cent in the South Atlantic and 70.8 per cent in the two South Central divisions combined. Thus, practically the same proportion of farmers, three out of four, keep swine in this entire area.

The great difference in the relative importance of the swine industry, therefore, is, first, in the lower average value in the Southern States, being \$4.94 for mature hogs and pigs in the South Atlantic and \$5.92 in the two South Central divisions combined, as compared with \$12.60 in the two North Central divisions, and, second, in the average number of swine per farm, being 7 in the South Atlantic division and 9 in the two South Central divisions, while it is 22 in the two North Central divisions.

In the New England States only 39.8 per cent of the farmers report swine, and in the Middle Atlantic division 57 per cent. The proportion is 40.1 per cent in the Mountain and 40.8 per cent in the Pacific States. Not only is the proportion of farmers keeping swine low in these sections of the country, but the number of swine per farm is also less than in the North Central States.

#### Leading States in Hog Industry.

Iowa has the largest total value of swine on farms, amounting to nearly \$70,000,000. Illinois ranks second, with \$36,000,000. Ten other States report more than \$10,000,000 each as the value of swine on farms. These are: Missouri, \$31,879,000; Nebraska, \$29,642,000; Kansas, \$24,681,000; Indiana, \$23,740,000; Ohio, \$19,403,000; Minnesota, \$13,921,000; Wisconsin, \$13,621,000; Texas, \$11,605,000; Oklahoma, \$11,272,000; South Dakota, \$10,381,000. In these 12 States the total value of swine on farms is \$295,864,000, or 74.3 per cent of the value of all swine on farms for Continental United States.

## STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions from five chief centers at the end of October show smaller stocks on hand than a month ago. Stocks of lard and cut meats are larger than a year ago at this time, however. In view of the heavy packing operations the figures showing light stocks are especially interesting, indicating, as they do, either more general and rapid distribution of product or an unsatisfactory yield per hog. A synopsis of the figures of official reports from the five principal points, giving totals for the end of October, a month previous and a year ago, is as follows:

	Pork, Bbls.		
	Oct. 31, 1911.	Sept. 30, 1911.	Oct. 31, 1910.
Chicago .....	29,903	34,254	37,794
Kansas City .....	2,351	3,382	2,410
Omaha .....	1,882	2,207	860
St. Joseph .....	1,138	1,320	1,209
Milwaukee .....	1,835	2,146	712
Total .....	37,137	43,306	43,006
	Lard, Tons.		
	Oct. 31, 1911.	Sept. 30, 1911.	Oct. 31, 1910.
Chicago .....	65,577	92,124	36,706
Kansas City .....	5,453	7,071	3,729
Omaha .....	5,049	4,580	1,575
St. Joseph .....	3,010	1,887	2,331
Milwaukee .....	4,754	4,784	484
Total .....	84,773	110,446	44,828
	Cut Meats, Lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1911.	Sept. 30, 1911.	Oct. 31, 1910.
Chicago .....	67,448,670	78,668,659	45,967,022
Kansas City .....	29,560,200	32,897,600	15,187,700
Omaha .....	20,954,801	27,206,408	13,943,204
St. Joseph .....	19,757,434	20,772,476	10,328,020
Milwaukee .....	9,826,939	9,342,953	5,644,825
Total .....	147,646,244	168,887,196	90,170,870

(Continued on page 22.)

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.

### JELLIED CORNED BEEF AND TONGUE.

The following question comes from a specialty manufacturer:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you tell us how to prepare the jelly used in making jellied corned beef and tongue?

The preparation of jelly for meat products is a comparatively simple matter, being merely the evaporation of water containing large quantities of gelatinous matter in solution. It is essential, of course, that the water thus employed be strictly sweet and fresh, and preferably from bones or from bony substances of the softer varieties. Meats from the immediate vicinity of the bones and the cartilages also give a very satisfactory jelly. Corned beef usually furnishes its own jelly when cartilage is used in its preparation. However, it may be necessary to add some evaporated jelly water in order to "set" the corned beef more solidly.

In the preparation of the jelly water any of the substances named may be employed. They are boiled in an open kettle for from five to eight hours. The fat and scum appearing on the surface is skimmed off carefully and the water drained into the evaporation kettle, where no vacuum machine is at hand or when but small quantities of jelly are required. While the water is running from the cooking to the evaporating kettle it must be passed through some finely woven material for filtering purposes, as it

will be found that quite a large quantity of solid matter, mostly animal tissue, is held in suspension by the liquid.

The evaporating kettle is preferably a steam-jacketed one, although a single-shell kettle provided with a steam coil at the bottom may be employed. However, a nicer-looking and better-flavored product is obtained when the steam jacket is used. Of all the various installations the vacuum machine obtains, necessarily, the best results. When the water has been boiled down far enough in the evaporating kettle so that a sample of a few drops, withdrawn and placed upon a cold iron surface, shall coagulate to the desired consistency, the evaporation is completed.

Unless a good refrigeration system is available it is not advisable to manufacture a larger quantity of stock jelly at one time than that required for immediate use, for the reason that the jelly is easily affected by bacteria and mold while in this semi-solid state, especially so while it is warm. When stock has hardened in storage it can be liquefied again by heat before being poured into the tins or glasses containing the corned beef or tongue, or whatever is to be "jellied."

### POULTRY FOOD FROM CRACKLINGS.

The following inquiry has been received from an Eastern packer:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me a recipe for making poultry food from cracklings?

Cracklings are the residue from open-kettle lard or tallow rendering, and are composed of meat fibers containing considerable quantities of such respective fats. As these fats have a higher market value than the poultry food itself, it is the usual custom to tank these cracklings in separate pressure tanks when poultry food is to be manufactured from them.

After rendering under pressure there remain sufficiently large quantities of fat to

make the cracklings of value as a poultry food, containing now approximately 10 to 15 per cent. of fat, and from 30 to 60 per cent. of proteid matter. It will be seen from these figures that this product constitutes a very rich food material; so much so, in fact, that the cracklings are usually mixed with other and less nourishing ingredients, especially with ground, raw bone, for the supply of bone phosphate, which is always necessary for a complete poultry food.

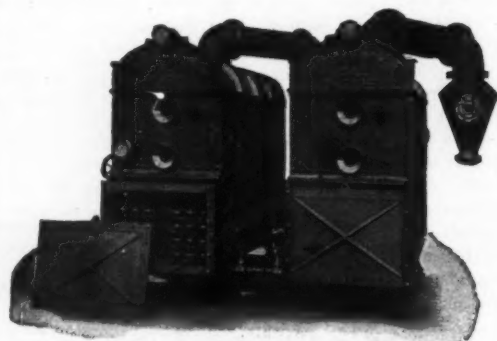
The cracklings may be sold as such immediately after the pressure cooking, or they may be mixed with the bone as stated, and then further reduced by some low-grade material, such as chaff, ground alfalfa and the like, when a complete food is obtained.

The proportions of the various materials employed vary, of course, with the fancy of the manufacturer and with the price which may be obtained. A convenient formula is 20 per cent. of cracklings, 20 per cent. of ground raw bone, and 60 per cent. of the low-grade ingredient. It should be observed that all of the material must not be in a powdered condition, and that in order to obtain this condition, either the ingredients separately or the mixture should be screened through a mesh of about 20, whereas the largest particles must pass through an 8 mesh screen.

### TO WATERPROOF SHOES.

Mix twenty parts of boiled linseed oil, four ounces of powdered resin and four ounces of shaved beeswax, and put in an earthen jar. Set this in a vessel of boiling water on the stove, but do not allow the water to boil up into the can. Let it heat gently until all the ingredients are melted and thoroughly blended by stirring. The result will resemble cart grease and must be rubbed into the shoes when wet, and the more rubbing the better for the shoes.—Hide and Leather.

Do you read the "Practical Points" page?



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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and  
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'  
Association.

Published by  
**The Food Trade Publishing Co.**

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

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HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-President.

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N. Y.

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Telephone, No. 5477 Beckman.

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Chicago, Ill., 906 Postal Telegraph Building.  
Telephone, Harrison 7508.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States .....	\$3.00
Canada .....	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21 m.) (26 fr.) .....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each .....	.10

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## WHAT CENSUS FIGURES MEAN

Bulletins of the United States Census Bureau on the census of 1910, relating to the livestock and meat packing industries, show some alarming figures, and at the same time explain some of the reasons for the high cost of living, insofar as it applies to meat food products.

The census of population shows that there were 16,000,000 people more in this country in 1910 than in 1900. It follows that these 16,000,000 people had to be fed, in addition to those who were here ten years previously. Yet the census figures show that there were actually 2,381,184 less beef cattle, 4,867,419 less hogs and nearly a million less sheep in the country than there were ten years ago.

It must be noted in this connection, however, that there is a slight difference in the dates of comparison. The 1900 figures were taken on June 10, while those of last year were taken on April 15. But assuming there would be sufficient pigs and lambs born between April 15 and June 1, 1910, to bring the census of swine and sheep up to that of ten years ago, the question still remains as to what provision our hog and sheep raisers have made for feeding these additional 16,000,000 people.

That we are confronting a very serious situation with regard to our livestock supply is further shown in the fact that while 75.6 per cent. of all farmers were raising hogs in 1900, yet in 1910 this proportion had been reduced to 68.5 per cent.

The cattle situation is even more alarming. The census of 1910, as compared with that of 1900, shows a decrease in spring calves of 7,557,647 head, and a decrease in cattle other than dairy cows of 2,381,184 head. The decrease in sheep and lambs is even more remarkable, since there is a decrease in spring lambs of 9,028,447 head and of other sheep and lambs of 666,198 head.

Just how serious is the cattle situation is shown by the statement of the Census Bureau that while in 1900 cattle constituted 48 per cent. of the supply of all livestock on farms, and far exceeded any other class in value, in 1910 horses had actually taken first place and out-ranked cattle in value by a wide margin.

If we are to feed our people, as they have been accustomed to being fed, the raising of livestock must keep pace with the growth of population, or it obviously follows that we must eat less meat per capita and expect higher prices accordingly.

That this is true is further disclosed by the census figures on the meat packing industry. This collected information, showing the entire meat producing industry in one picture, is very clear evidence that the frequently-made charge that the packers are artificially raising prices of meat is ill-considered and unfair.

For instance, the census shows that in a period of five years, the comparison being between 1904 and 1909, the capital required to operate the packinghouse industry was increased 59 per cent. The cost of materials, meaning largely the cost of livestock, increased 48 per cent. Salaries and wages increased 32 per cent. Miscellaneous expenses increased 38 per cent. The number of salaried officials and clerks increased 43 per cent. The number of wage earners employed increased 19 per cent., and the primary horse power required to operate the plants increased 75 per cent.

All of this in five years. Will those who are constantly criticising the packers ex-

plain how under the additional burdens of cost of raw material and operating expense, as shown by these figures, the packers can sell their products as cheaply as they did five or ten years ago?

As applied to the cost of meat the census figures also show what the packers are doing to reclaim as much as possible what was previously waste. The census shows that the average value of by-products recovered from raw material, after deducting the cost of the original raw material, is \$168,740,000, as compared with \$110,612,000 only five years previous. This reclaimed value operates always to reduce the cost of meat, but the packers never get credit for this feature from their critics.

The census figures show that the total value of packinghouse products in the year 1909 was \$1,370,568,000, and that the cost of producing these was \$1,316,357,000, leaving a gross profit on meat and all by-products of only \$54,211,000, or less than 4 per cent. This profit does not take into account the wear and tear on plants, loss of accounts or overhead charges, which would very materially reduce the total profit. And certainly the figures indicate that no reasonable person can object to so small a profit on such a large expenditure, considering that the product handled is a perishable one.

That there is small hope, or none at all, for a decrease in the cost of meat food products is indicated by the census figures, which show that for ten years the average value of all hogs—that is, the price paid to the hog-raiser for them—has increased 85 per cent., the total increased value being \$166,024,847. The value of cattle is practically the same, while the value of sheep and lambs has increased 57 per cent. In view of these values and the actual decrease in numbers of livestock, as compared to the increase in population, it is fair to assume that there will be practically no decrease in the cost of meat to the consumer.

The census report clearly shows the truth of the contention of the packers that the increased cost of meat is due to a scarcity of livestock and to an increase in consuming population, and that there has been no fictitious or artificial price increase.

## TO MAKE A GOOD STORY

Washington correspondents who prefer a "good story" to a truthful report of facts are said to be responsible for misquoting Secretary Wilson last week concerning alleged discoveries of extensive potash supplies in this country. Secretary Wilson claims that the message sent out by the press representatives has been distorted and no statement whatever was made by the Secretary's office that deposits had been located.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

S. & S. Company have established a branch house at Fayetteville, N. C.

O. A. Skeel's packing house at Swanton, Vt., has been damaged by fire.

Oscar Pascuis and others will establish a soap and wax factory at Alpine, Tex.

The Thompson Oil Mill, Hawkinsville, Ga., will erect a guano factory, 70 x 135 feet.

The Harlem Oil and Fertilizer Company's plant at Harlem, Ga., has been destroyed by fire.

The Cuero Packing Company, Cuero, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

A cotton gin belonging to the Duncan Cotton Oil Company at Duncan, Okla., has been destroyed by fire.

The hull house of the Oklahoma Cotton Oil Company at Oklahoma City, Okla., has been destroyed by fire.

The S. & S. Company has completed arrangements for the establishment of a branch house at Houston, Tex.

The Zeller Brothers Packing Company

opened the doors of their new market at Mattoon, Ill., on November 3.

The contract for the erection of a branch house at Charleston, W. Va., has been awarded by Swift & Company.

The Union Fertilizer Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has applied for a license to erect a manufacturing and storage plant.

A. Pelzer, J. R. Hanahan and M. L. Hanahan have incorporated the Home Guano Company of Dothan, Ala., with \$100,000 capital stock.

J. H. Connor, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is organizing the Farmers' Fertilizer Company to establish fertilizer plant at Hollofield and Baltimore, Md.

The recently incorporated Marietta Compress and Oil Company of Marietta, Okla., will begin at once the construction of a cotton compress and cottonseed oil mill.

The W. Bender Company, Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$450,000 to buy and sell livestock and dressed meats. F. A. Treiber, D. H. Bender, W. H. Walthery and M. Van Winkle, of Jersey City, are the incorporators.

### ARMOUR ADOPTS PENSION PLAN.

The directors of Armour & Company have set aside \$1,000,000 as the nucleus of a pension fund to provide for employees who have been with the company twenty years or more, it was announced this week. The plan became operative on November 1, and those who have worked for the Armour Company for the required period will get the immediate benefit of the pension. Others may retire or will be retired according to their age, if they have been employees twenty years, and will get 40 per cent. or more of their annual earnings as their pension.

It is intended to have the plan affect those between the ages of 57 and 65. When employees reach 57 years they may apply to the board of trustees of the fund for retirement. At 65 they will be retired automatically. The company at its last meeting made the initial contribution of \$1,000,000, and this is to be augmented by every employee paying in 3 per cent. of his annual earnings.

As the workers retire they will get their pensions on the basis of 2 per cent. for every year they have been in the Armour employ, thus those with twenty years' service will get 40 per cent. of their annual salary and those twenty-five will get 50 per cent. No sex distinction will prevail in the pensions, except that women who have served twenty years may be retired at the age of 50.

It is provided that those who are incapacitated in the employment of the company after fifteen years, even though they are under 57, may be pensioned at the discretion of the trustees.

The women and children of a man who dies

in the company's employ will be provided for if he has been more than fifteen years in service at the rate of 1 per cent. for every year he has worked for the Armours. If the fifteen years are not completed, then the widow and children will receive all the money, with interest, he has contributed to the pension fund from his salary. If an employee dies after twenty years of service, the family will get one-half of the pension that would have been awarded to him.

If the women employees marry at any time before the retirement age they will receive all the money they have paid in from their salaries. The same conditions will obtain if an employee resigns before reaching the minimum age of retirement.

The management of the fund has been put into the hands of a board of trustees composed of A. Watson Armour, Alfred R. Union and Frederick W. Croll.

### DRAW JURY FOR PACKERS' CASES.

United States District Attorney Wilkerson made application on Monday to Judge Carpenter in the United States District Court at Chicago for a special venire of 150 men to be called for the trial of packers charged with conspiracy to restrain interstate trade. The veniremen will report before Judge Carpenter on November 20, when, it is claimed, the case will proceed to trial without further delay.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

### PLANS FOR PACKERS' CONVENTION.

Those who are planning to attend the convention of the American Meat Packers' Association at Washington on January 15 and 16 are warned by Secretary McCarthy to reserve their hotel accommodations at once, as the hotels will be crowded at that time. Prospects are for a very large attendance. In a bulletin issued this week concerning plans for the meeting Secretary McCarthy says:

All arrangements have been made for the convention, headquarters and registration rooms and reservations of sleeping rooms should be made as soon as possible, as Washington is always crowded in January, and the New Willard Hotel, being the most popular one there, is always booked far in advance.

The New Willard Hotel will not permit exhibitions of machinery or appliances during conventions, but separate rooms may be secured, to be used merely as headquarters for companies which desire to have a particular place in which to greet their friends. Associate members who are contemplating representation at Washington will please take notice.

We have heretofore caused to be spread upon our records tributes to the deceased members. It is a regrettable but none the less necessary duty, and in order not to overlook any of those who should be remembered by us I would appreciate it if you would send me at your earliest convenience the names of members who have died since our annual meeting of a year ago.

### ENGLISH RECEIPTS OF SOYA BEANS.

The annual statement of the Bristol docks committee expresses regret that the trade in soya beans from Manchuria that sprang up suddenly three years ago has had a distinct setback, there being a decrease of no less than 30,000 tons in the imports at Bristol, writes Consul Homer M. Byington from Bristol.

The oil extracted from these beans was exported in considerable quantities to various Continental ports direct and to the United States. To the latter country during the calendar year 1910 the value of the exports amounted to \$285,709, while for the first nine months of 1911 they have amounted to only \$15,557. The oil cake manufactured from the residue after the oil has been extracted was exported principally to Denmark.

The decreased imports from Manchuria are said to be due to the drought and famine and consequent high price of the beans, and to the fact that only the first-grade beans are being exported, which has increased the price and checked the trade.

### FINANCIAL.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, on November 9, 1911, declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable December 1, 1911, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar Street, New York City. The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on November 16, 1911, at 3 P. M. and will remain closed until December 8, 1911, at 10 A. M.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

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Overhead Track Systems, Switches and Trolleys  
New and Second Hand Track Scales a Specialty  
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Importers, exporters and cleaners of the best selected  
**Sausage Casings**  
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## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### "BOSS" HOG HOISTS AND SCRAPERS.

The manufacturers of the "Boss" hog killing outfits, the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, report that the rapid sale of these outfits shows that they fill a long-felt want. Wherever installed they are said to give universal satisfaction. They are simple, effective and easy to operate, and solidly and carefully constructed to do fast and perfect work.

The "Boss" jerkless hog hoist has proved to be an especial favorite. It is built for both single and double service. It is, say the makers, the only hoist operating with a single hook shackle, so constructed that the shackler has the use of both hands for attaching the hog. It is also the only hoist with bleeding rail attached, on which the hogs after being gently elevated to the highest point, glide forward without a jerk or a miss.

The "Boss" horizontal hog scraper takes hogs right from scalding tub and cleans them as fast as they are attached to an endless chain, which draws them through the shell equipped with scrapers, then discharges them automatically on the finishing bench. This machine is constructed entirely of steel and iron. The steel scraper arms are of short, uniform length, and can be set by the springs to give the required tension necessary for the work the scrapers have to perform.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, the manufacturers of these "Boss" machines, have lately installed a complete "Boss" hog killing outfit at Wm. Focke's Sons Company, Dayton, Ohio, and have orders for complete outfits from Worm & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and Jacob Folger, Toledo, Ohio. They just installed a "Boss" hog scraper at the Heil Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; a "Boss" jerkless hog hoist for Anton Stolle & Son, Richmond, Ind., and also have orders for "Boss" jerkless hog hoists for the Fox River Packing Company, Aurora, Ill.

### CREAMERY PACKAGE ICE MACHINES.

Recent sales made by the refrigerating machinery department of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, Chicago, are reported as follows:

Zion Stores, Zion City, Ill., 4 tons refrigeration, direct expansion.

German Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., 5 tons refrigeration, brine system.

Hussman Bros., Hoffman, Ill., milk, 8 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

P. Whitaker & Son, Columbia, Tenn., ice cream, 7 tons refrigeration, 500 lbs. ice, direct expansion system.

Geo. Close Company, Cambridge, Mass., confectionery, 23 tons refrigeration; direct expansion system.

Chapin & Sachs Manufacturing Company, Webberville, Mich., condensed milk, 30 tons refrigeration, 5 tons ice, direct expansion system.

Sam Reid, Ironwood, Mich., meat, 5 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Milan Dairy Products Company, Milan, Ind., creamery, 7 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Robinson-Davison Company, Waterville, Me., market, 10 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Hoppel & Son, Wellington, Kans., market, 2½ tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Bannon Coal and Ice Company, Memphis, Tenn., 70 tons refrigeration.

Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, Mass., 6 tons refrigeration, 1,000 lbs. ice, direct expansion system.

Carl Schindler, Ashland, Wis., market, 6 tons refrigeration direct expansion system.

Consolidated Highland Creamery Company, Oakfield, Wis., 7 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Hays Pure Ice Company, Hays, Kans., 23 tons refrigeration, 10 tons ice, direct expansion system.

Westfield State Sanitarium, Westfield, Mass., 4 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Byrd Cattle Company, Byrds' Switch, Tex., 2½ tons refrigeration, 500 lbs. ice, direct expansion system.

Cortland Creamery Company, Cortland, Neb., 2½ tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Glenwood Creamery Company, Glenwood, Ia., 2½ tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Corydon Creamery Company, Corydon, Ia., 2½ tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Monmouth Creamery Company, Monmouth, Ill., 4 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Perryville Creamery Company, Perryville, Ky., 4 tons refrigeration, 1 ton ice, direct expansion system.

Tipton Creamery Company, Tipton, Ia., 2½ tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Jacksonville Creamery Company, Jacksonville, Ill., 4 tons refrigeration; direct expansion system.

Sidney Creamery Company, Sidney, Iowa, 2½ tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Seymour Creamery Company, Seymour, Iowa, 2½ tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Wm. Neilson, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., Canada, ice cream and confectionery, 125 tons refrigeration, 35 tons ice, direct expansion system.

Colgan Bros., Augusta, Kan., meat, 2½ tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Inksetter-Meyers, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., Canada, ice, 80 tons refrigeration, 40 tons ice, brine system.

### JOHNS-MANVILLE IN BIRMINGHAM.

Due to the fast increasing business in Birmingham, Ala., the H. W. Johns-Manville Company have found it necessary to change the location of their office from No. 1220 Empire Building to No. 606 Chamber of Commerce Building, this location being better adapted for their requirements. This office will continue under the management of W. H. Fleming, who is favorably known throughout this section of the country, having been connected with the New Orleans branch of this company for a considerable time. A complete line of well-known J-M insulating materials, asbestos and magnesia products, electrical supplies, packings, etc., will be handled from this office.

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If you want perfect insulation—the kind that'll keep the cold air right in the cooler—the kind that won't rot and don't require the installation of an enormous quantity to attain efficiency—

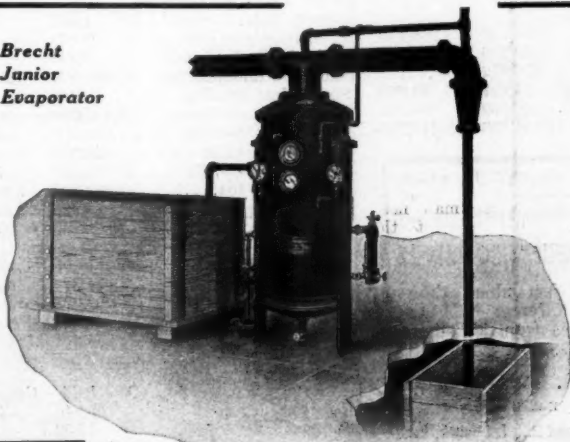
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**UNITED CORK COMPANIES**

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Junior  
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## SPECIAL NOTICE TO PACKERS Killing From 100 to 200 Hogs Daily

From \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year will be added to your net profits by running your Tankwater through the Brecht Junior Evaporator.

The entire cost for installation is recovered within a few months.

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Write for full particulars. You will find them interesting.

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BUENOS AYRES

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Nicholasville, Ky.—A. Kenney and others have organized the Nicholasville Ice and Cold Storage Company with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Pewaukee, Wis.—The Pewaukee Lake Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000 by A. Pawling, H. Pawling and J. Morrow.

Dallas, Tex.—The Moser Hygiene Dairy Company has been reorganized with \$20,000 capital stock. C. O. Moser and M. Mortensen, of Dallas, are interested.

St. Augustine, Fla.—The Consumers' Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 by J. T. Pacetti, W. J. Sanchez, A. E. Baya and S. F. Bennett.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Imperial City Birmingham Brewing Company is being organized with a capital stock of \$500,000 by J. F. Donahoo and others. An ice plant of 250 tons' capacity is to be installed.

## ICE NOTES.

Tailorsville, Fla.—The Edge-Dowling Lumber Company will erect an ice plant.

Decatur, Ga.—W. S. Ansley, Atlanta, Ga., is interested in establishing an ice plant here.

Charleston, W. Va.—Swift & Company have awarded contract for the erection of a branch house here.

Lexington, Ky.—James B. Haggin will erect a dairy depot here, equipped with a refrigerating plant.

Bryan, Tex.—The Houston Ice and Brewing Company has awarded contract for the erection of an ice plant.

Bastrop, Tex.—The installation of a 10-ton ice plant is contemplated by the Bastrop Water and Light Company.

Murphreesboro, Ark.—The establishment of an ice plant here is contemplated by Chas. Logsdon, of Oklahoma City, Okla.

Murphreesboro, Ark.—The establishment of a creamery plant here is contemplated by C. B. Coblenz, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Belen, N. M.—The Kansas Ice Company, of Newton, Kan., is erecting here a 100-ton ice plant for the icing of fruit cars.

Bartlesville, Okla.—The Bartlesville Ice and Cold Storage Company, recently incorporated, contemplates the installation of an ice plant of 50 tons' capacity.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Arctic Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated and will acquire the Dixie Ice and Coal Company, Power & Armstrong Company and the Southern Ice and Storage Company.

## TO DRAFT COLD STORAGE MEASURE.

The following committee has just been appointed by Dr. Lucius P. Brown, of Nashville, Tenn., president of the association of State and National Food and Dairy departments, for the purpose of studying the regulation of cold storage warehouses and the storage of food stuffs: Dr. H. E. Barnard, food commissioner and chief chemist, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. R. B. Fitzgerald, commissioner and chief chemist, Trenton, N. J.; Dr. Mary E. Pennington, cold storage expert, United States Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Dr. M. E. Jaffa, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; Dr. W. B. Barnly, food commissioner, Des Moines, Iowa.

At the last annual meeting of the association of State and National Food and Dairy departments, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the president of the association with instructions to study the subject of cold storage and to draft a measure to be presented at our next annual convention which shall incorporate in its provisions, just and reasonable regulations for the operation of cold storage warehouses and the storage of food stuffs therein." It was under authority of this resolution that the appointments were made.

## STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

(Continued from page 17.)

Detailed statements are as follows:

	Chicago.	Oct. 31, 1911.	Oct. 31, 1910.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '11, bbls.	520		
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '10, to Oct. 1, '11, bbls.	7,352		8,768
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	22,031		29,026
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '11, tes.	4,545		23,458
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '10, to Oct. 1, '11, tes.	43,780		6,646
Other kinds of lard, tes.	17,252		6,605
Short rib sides, made since Oct. 1, '11, lbs.	55,331		14,233
S. R. sides, made previous to Oct. 1, '11, lbs.	6,630,646		1,939,651
Short clear sides, lbs.	159,179		420,007
Extra S. C. sides, made since Oct. 1, '11, lbs.	1,035,648		1,589,239
Extra S. C. sides, made previous to Oct. 1, '11, lbs.	3,659,749		1,766,478
Extra short rib sides, lbs.	2,422,339		575,763
Long clear sides, lbs.	156,076		
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	64,097		63,680
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	236,952		186,983
S. P. hams, lbs.	14,334,716		12,446,307

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**F. W. BIRD & SON**

Established 1793

601 Neponset St., East Walpole, Mass.  
New York Chicago Washington

D. S. bellies, lbs.	16,130,068	8,293,234
S. P. bellies, lbs.	5,526,529	1,754,280
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	3,549,019	2,601,720
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.		
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	7,656,249	10,489,580
Other cut meats, lbs.	5,830,072	3,825,858

Total cut meats, lbs. 67,446,670 45,967,022

\*In storage tanks and tierces.

## MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

### Received.

	Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1910.
Pork, bbls.	275	
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	2,318,700	2,663,000
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	18,322,600	17,185,600
Live hogs, number	605,182	438,237

### Shipped.

Pork, bbls.	7,196	10,591
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	24,058,400	19,602,000
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	46,921,500	45,488,900
Live hogs, number	118,981	63,498
Dressed hogs, number	5,977	4,779
Average weight of hogs received, October, 1911, 212 lbs.; October, 1910, 253 lbs.; October, 1909, 227 lbs.		

## Kansas City.

	Oct. 31, 1911.	Oct. 31, 1910.
Mess pork, bbls.		299
Other kinds pork, bbls.	2,381	2,120
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	2,974	1,368
Other kinds lard, tes.	2,509	2,361
Short rib middles, lbs.	2,399,400	553,100
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	1,243,300	238,900
Short clear middles, lbs.	36,600	8,300
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	2,228,500	1,065,800
Long clear middles, lbs.	98,500	8,500
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	218,500	129,600
D. S. bellies, lbs.	4,357,600	1,092,300
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	108,300	9,300
S. P. hams, lbs.	7,568,000	5,042,000
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,718,900	858,100
S. P. Calif. hams, lbs.	1,613,900	911,500
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,049,100	1,812,600
Other cut meats, lbs.	3,919,600	2,857,700
Total cut meats, lbs.	29,560,200	15,187,700

## LIVE HOGS.

	Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1910.
Received	249,995	117,373
Shipped	15,316	12,740
Driven out	231,348	103,826
Average weight, lbs.	185	213

## Omaha.

	Oct. 31, 1911.	Oct. 31, 1910.
Mess pork, bbls.	304	140
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	1,577	729
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	2,763	660
Other kinds lard, tes.	2,286	915
Short rib middles, lbs.	602,000	1,643,997
Short clear middles, lbs.	236	118,312
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	3,200,000	845,548
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,920,000	85,197
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	123,877	6,755
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	23,500	36,460
S. P. hams, lbs.	3,882,931	2,859,898
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,955,520	2,342,165
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,581,700	471,170
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	1,017,000	678,652
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,038,200	2,677,264
Other cut meats, lbs.	1,609,637	1,277,876
Total cut meats, lbs.	20,954,601	13,043,294

## LIVE HOGS.

	Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1910.
Received	107,840	93,100
Shipped	2,702	4,351
Driven out	105,138	88,749
Average weight, lbs.	265	284

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## ICE PLANTS

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

## ICE TOOLS

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**FINEST QUALITY**

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BUFFALO, Keystone Warehouse Co.  
CHICAGO, F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin  
CINCINNATI, Pan Handle Storage Warehouse,  
The Burger Bros. Co.  
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co.,  
Henry Bollinger.  
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.,  
Ltd., Newman Bros. Inc.  
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.  
FORT WORTH, Western Warehouse Co.  
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Railroad Transfer Co.  
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KANSAS CITY, Crutcher Warehouse Co.  
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LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.  
MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.

MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.  
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.  
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.  
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Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OKLAHOMA CITY, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.  
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ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.  
ST. LOUIS, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury,  
Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.  
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.  
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SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.  
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.  
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.  
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

#### St. Joseph.

	Oct. 31, 1911.	Oct. 31, 1910.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '10, bbls.	6	11
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	1,130	1,197
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces made since Oct. 1, '10, tes.	1,539	1,298
Other kinds of lard, tes.	2,371	1,033
Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '10, lbs.	1,019,000	
Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1....	1,456,926	
Short clear middles, lbs.	239,000	29,000
Extra S. C. middles made since Oct. 1, '10, lbs.	452,000	
Extra S. C. middles made previous to Oct. 1, '10, lbs.	1,661,354	84,719
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,004,779	227,130
Long clear middles, lbs.	92,204	21,400
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	78,653	70,851
S. P. hams, lbs.	4,089,720	2,794,060
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	48,290	24,000
D. S. bellies, lbs.	5,309,310	1,566,850
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,381,000	400,840
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	524,950	548,550
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,821,900	1,583,830
Other cut meats, lbs.	1,579,248	617,799
Other cut meats, dry salt, lbs.	431,000	887,000
Other cut meats, pickled, lbs.	39,500	1,000
Total cut meats, lbs.	19,757,834	10,328,029

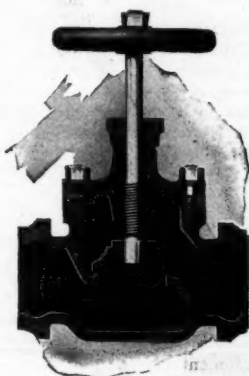
#### LIVE HOGS.

	Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1910.
Received	133,514	74,014
Shipped	1,987	1,509
Driven out	131,693	73,057
Average weight, lbs.	207	240

#### Milwaukee.

	Oct. 31, 1911.	Oct. 31, 1910.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, bbls.	23	.....
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	1,812	712
Prime steam lard, con- tract, tes.	3,638	247
Other kinds lard, tes.	1,116	237
Short rib middles, lbs.	253,899	552,226
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,418,062	544,030
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	572,672	382,597
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	151,806	39,777
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	81,000	26,250
S. P. hams, lbs.	1,205,900	1,257,500
D. S. bellies, lbs.	1,862,379	1,072,598
S. P. bellies, lbs.	681,790	186,080
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	308,080	131,690
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	771,200	657,100
Other cut meats, lbs.	2,620,151	800,989
Total cut meats, lbs.	9,926,939	5,644,825

### WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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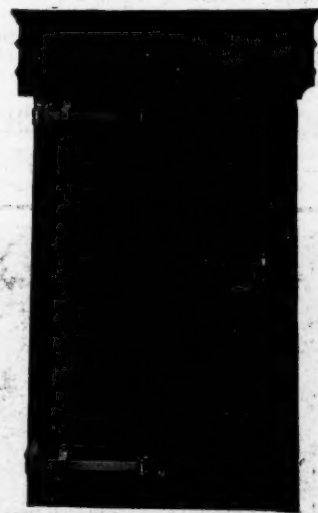
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Doors to all the big packers in this  
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their plants and see for yourself!  
Then write us for catalogues and  
prices.

## JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.

Hagerstown, Maryland

**CHOICE BEEF A LUXURY.**

Wholesalers are marking the price of corn-finished beef a notch higher every week. An article that was superabundant a few months back is becoming rare. Choice bullocks are quotable to \$8.75 this week, and cattle equally good sold at \$6.25@6.50 early in the summer. Revulsion of sentiment is the principal factor in current scarcity. Market prediction of a \$9 trade in such steers elicits

no contradiction, and the show sale at the International may be pyrotechnic, unless too many are held back for that event.

Promptly the wail of the distributor is heard. No. 1 ribs have advanced to 17½c. and loins to 21c.; and the retailer, in an effort to justify his stereotyped margin, is eloquent on the subject of scarcity. But when the same grades of beef were selling at bargain rates in the packers' coolers last

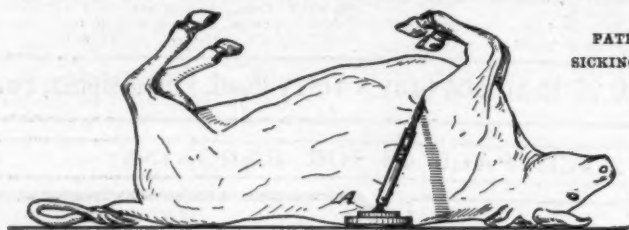
winter, and through the first half of the summer, consumers derived no benefit. A rule that does not work both ways is a poor one.

Beef is not the only illustration of this faulty system of distribution. A year ago the common retail price of apples in Chicago was 50c. a peck; today about the same sale tickets are used by marketmen, but apples have practically no commercial value in orchards located less than 50 miles distant. Bacon costs almost as much now with light hogs on a \$6.25 basis as when \$9 or more was the stock yards price.

When the current run of grassers wanes, and it is tapering off weekly, retailers will find themselves at the end of their rainbow. Any attempt on their part to maintain the profits possible during the recent period of plentitude without arousing the ire of consumers, will merely aggravate the case.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

**ARGUE PACKINGHOUSE FREIGHTS.**

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Wednesday listened to arguments on the advances in rates on packinghouse products from Oklahoma City to Kansas points, and on the investigation of alleged unreasonable rates and practices involved in the transportation of live stock, packinghouse products and fresh meats from various Southwestern points to packinghouses and from thence to various destinations. The case arose out of the granting of reduced rates to Oklahoma City after new plants had been opened there, of which packinghouses in other cities complained. For convenience in hearing the commission joined the two cases.

**HOFF'S NEW PRITCH**

It takes the place of the old one, which serves all right on wooden killing floors. Although it leaves them full of holes. The introduction of concrete floors, however, ends the usefulness of the old Pritch. It has had its day. The New Pritch is not limited to use on wooden floors and works on any kind of a floor, wood, iron, stone, or cement. It leaves no marks, and on wooden floors it makes no holes. It complies with all Sanitary requirements. It is recommended by Government Meat Inspectors. It meets all conditions, positions and sizes of carcasses. It is indestructible and requires no repair.

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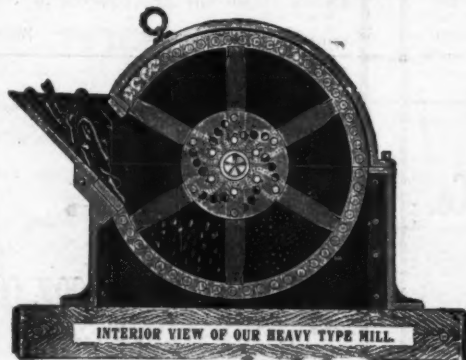
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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Prices Advanced—Better Tone Prevailing—Distribution Excellent—Hog Movement Maintained—Hog Prices Declining—Packing Liberal.**

The provision market has during the past week shown a position where there has been a gain in future prices and a change in the prices of live hogs against values. This condition has been in part due to efforts of holders to better the packing situation, while the heavy movement of hogs has brought pressure on the live hog market, and this has resulted in declining live hog prices.

The market is feeling the influence of the fall movement of hogs. The receipts last week at the six leading points were about 50 per cent more than the corresponding time last year, and the movement this week has been maintained. The receipts are in excess of 100,000 hogs a day at packing centers, running as high on Wednesday as 127,000. The movement has been influenced by the conditions which have prevailed as to prices for some time, and there has been with the increasing movement a further decrease in weight. The average weight at Chicago the past week was 203 lbs., against 214 lbs. the previous week and 233 lbs. last year.

The average price of hogs for the week has now declined to \$6.19 per hundred, compared with an average price of \$8.06 per hundred for the corresponding week last year. The declining prices of hogs has been accompanied by a decline in the price of corn. This has not been so pronounced in the case of contract

corn as it has been in the matter of the lower grades. There has been a loss of several cents a bushel on new No. 3 and No. 4 corn. The receipts of new corn are increasing at Western points, and the country is feeling the influence of the heavier movement.

The government report which was issued on Wednesday showing the preliminary estimate of the corn crop for the year was a most interesting statement. The trade had been rather inclined to look for a larger yield per acre, based on previous reports from private estimators, but the government figures pointed to a yield of only 23.9 against 23.8 the previous month; 27.4 last year and 26 bu. the average yield for the past ten years. The total crop is given at 2,776,000,000 bu., compared with 3,121,000,000 bu. last year. The amount of old corn left over in farmers' hands amounted to 132,063,000 bu. This is 12,000,000 bu. more than left over last year.

The statement is a most valuable one, in that it shows the distribution of a crop of 3,125,000,000 bu., of which only a very small amount was exported. At the prices prevailing the country has absorbed the corn. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the actual size of the crop last year and this year due to the radical change in the Census Bureau figures of acreage compared with the Department of Agriculture figures. The Census Bureau reports are lower than the Department's, but the difference is simply relative, and there has been no real decrease in the supply and will be none, notwithstanding the revision of the figures which will come later, as the revision will be purely a relative one. When applied to all crops it will cover the conditions for the past few years, and whether

the totals are increased or decreased it will mean, according to the increase or decrease, a greater or smaller home consumption than was calculated on.

The government report on corn, which is likely to vary but little from the final report unless there is a radical revision in the acreage as a result of the Census Bureau's investigation, means a loss in the total crop, including the carry-over from last year, of 339,600,000 bu. The loss in the crop of oats compared with last year was 253,000,000 bu.; the loss in the crop of hay, 14,000,000 tons; the loss in the crop of barley, 16,300,000 bu., and the loss in the crop of wheat, 45,000,000 bu.

This loss in crops is, of course, reflected in the price. Corn is now selling at about 33 per cent more money than last year, oats for 50 per cent more, while the price of wheat is only a few cents a bushel over last year, and hay showed but little change. Mill feeds are strong, and the average cost of feeding livestock, as frequently stated, is much in excess of a year ago, while the price, of hogs in particular, is much under a year ago.

The yields of the crops per acre this year are as follows:

	1911.	1910.	1909.	10 years.
Winter wheat .....	14.5	15.8	15.8	14.6
Spring wheat .....	9.7	11.7	15.8	13.8
All wheat .....	12.6	14.1	15.8	14.2
Corn .....	23.9	27.4	25.5	26.0
Oats .....	24.8	31.9	30.3	29.7
Rye .....	15.6	16.3	16.1	16.1
Barley .....	20.7	22.4	24.3	25.9
Buckwheat .....	21.3	20.9	20.9	19.1
Potatoes .....	80.6	93.4	106.8	92.8
Hay .....	1.09	1.33	1.42	1.44
Flaxseed .....	7.2	4.9	9.4	9.0

The indicated corn crop (last three figures omitted) follows:

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 Oklahoma City, Okla. .... Armour & Company  
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## The Armour Ammonia Works

DEPT. 12

Owned and Operated by **ARMOUR & COMPANY CHICAGO, ILL.**



	Area.	Yield.	Crop.
*Nov. '11	115,939	23.9	2,776,000
*Oct. '11	115,939	23.8	2,759,300
*Nov. '10	114,083	27.4	3,121,000
Final '10	114,002	27.4	3,123,713
Final '09	168,771	25.5	2,772,376
Final '08	101,788	26.2	2,668,651

Quality of corn is given at 80.6 against 87.2 last year, and a ten-year average of 84.4.

Corn in farmers' hands:

	%	Stock.	Visible.	Total.
1911.....	4.2	132,063,000	2,500,000	134,563,000
1910.....	4.3	119,056,000	3,510,000	122,566,000
1909.....	3.	79,979,000	2,654,000	82,633,000
1908.....	2.7	71,124,000	1,221,000	72,345,000

The packing of hogs the past week was 540,000 against 575,000 the previous week and 410,000 last year.

**BEEF.**—The market is quiet and firm. Offerings are limited, and the movement of cattle is very disappointing at the West. Quoted: Family, \$13.50@14; mess, \$12.50@13; packet, \$13@13.50; extra India mess, \$19.50@20.

**PORK.**—Prices are firm on all grades with the Western futures. Packing is heavy at the West, but distribution of all product is liberal. Mess is quoted at \$16.75@17.25; clear, \$16.75@17.50; family, \$20@21.

**LARD.**—Prices are firmer with the Western future market. The tone is better, but demand is rather quiet. City steam, 9½; Middle West, \$9.30@9.40; Western, \$9.55; refined Continent, \$9.85; South American, \$10.50; Brazil, kegs, \$11.50; compound lard, 7¼@7½c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, November 8, 1911:

**BACON.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 27,500 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,775 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,300 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 6,938 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 15,670 lbs.; Drammen, Norway, 13,017 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 15,583 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 12,536 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 124,539 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 2,939 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,907 lbs.; Havre, France, 361,244 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,250 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 15,648 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 869 lbs.; Liverpool, England,

606,110 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 192,371 lbs.; Manchester, England, 17,233 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 7,522 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 26,158 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 3,850 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 13,359 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 3,161 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 164,051 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 2,889 lbs.; Wiborg, Russia, 47,149 lbs.

**HAMS.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 14,967 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 95,250 lbs.; Bristol, England, 6,119 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 14,896 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 17 bbls.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,196 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 1,770 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,328 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 278,500 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,123 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 11,125 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,805 lbs.; London, England, 70,759 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 562,643 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 2,966 lbs.; Manchester, England, 25,330 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 8,822 lbs.; Port Cabello, Venezuela, 6,026 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 8,962 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 1,563 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,103 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 3,238 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 1,400 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 4,123 lbs.

**LARD.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 5,950 lbs.; Acre, Bolivia, 16,800 lbs.; Arendal, Norway, 23,350 lbs.; Aarhus, Denmark, 10,025 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 258,389 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 3,840 lbs.; Bristol, England, 56,000 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,852 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 78,000 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 5,900 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 4,400 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 2,750 lbs.; Christiansand, Norway, 6,875 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 211,856 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 31,500 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 8,873 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,918 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 57,700 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,000 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 6,740 lbs.; Cobija, Chile, 2,000 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 44,414 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 51,200 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 14,323 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 116,625 lbs.; Drammen, Norway, 38,500 lbs.; Fiume, Austria, 127,000 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 6,070 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 60,265 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 414,540 lbs.; Havre, France, 752,904 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 4,490 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 12,324 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 45,834 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,453 lbs.; London, England, 417,750 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 297,843 lbs.; Marseilles,

France, 121,375 lbs.; Manchester, England, 71,927 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 16,772 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 9,900 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 28,305 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 7,520 lbs.; Port Cabello, Venezuela, 57,294 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 1,850 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 430,335 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 108,991 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 4,500 cs.; Skein, Norway, 2,750 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 10,390 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 1,600 lbs.; Soerabaya, 8,875 lbs.; Southampton, England, 74,850 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 93,839 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 111,578 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 80,903 lbs.; Wiborg, Russia, 13,750 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—Copenhagen, Denmark, 50 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 50 tes.

**PORK.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls., 11 tes.; Barbados, W. I., 16 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 22 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 10 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 37 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 27 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 60 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 287 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 8 tes.; Montego Bay, W. I., 8 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 7½ bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 842 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 88 bbls.

**SAUSAGE.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 289 pa.; Matanzas, W. I., 20 bxs.; Marseilles, France, 75 bxs.; Oran, Algeria, 2 bxs.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, November 4, 1911, with comparative tables:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week ending Nov. 4, 1911.	Week ending Nov. 5, 1910.	From Nov. 1, '10, to Nov. 4, 1911.
United Kingdom..	565	119	565
Continent .....	147	150	147
So. & Cen. Am....	310	549	310
West Indies .....	925	883	925
Br. No. Am. Col..	504	358	504
Other countries ..	10	.....	.....
Total .....	2,451	2,069	2,451

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	5,762,100	3,641,875	5,762,100
Continent .....	594,250	99,750	594,250
So. & Cen. Am....	68,475	97,300	68,475
West Indies .....	188,850	400,875	188,850
Br. No. Am. Col..	3,400	10,000	3,400
Other countries ..	1,000	.....	1,000
Total .....	6,618,675	4,249,600	6,618,675

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	6,059,015	3,083,248	6,059,015
Continent .....	4,827,950	1,359,000	4,827,950
So. & Cen. Am....	539,300	329,000	539,300
West Indies .....	1,009,500	781,200	1,009,500
Br. No. Am. Col..	5,700	2,465	5,700
Other countries ..	1,000	48,500	1,000
Total .....	12,442,465	5,584,013	12,442,465

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	2,209	2,928,125	5,463,350
Boston .....	17	1,187,550	1,356,115
Philadelphia .....	165	65,000	1,170,000
Baltimore .....	.....	74,000	1,801,000
New Orleans .....	240	.....	731,000
Galveston .....	.....	.....	124,000
Montreal .....	.....	2,262,000	1,372,000
Mobile .....	.....	102,000	124,000
Total week .....	2,451	6,618,675	12,442,465
Previous week ..	2,049	7,472,725	10,791,835
Two weeks ago ..	2,385	7,460,025	13,252,020
Cor. week last y'r	2,069	4,249,600	5,584,013

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '10, Same time to Nov. 4, '11.			Increase.
Pork, lbs.	490,200	413,800	76,400
Meats, lbs.	6,618,675	4,249,600	2,369,075
Lard, lbs.	12,442,465	5,584,013	6,858,452

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The trade appears to be enduring a respite at this time from the spell of comparative firmness recently. Both buyers and sellers seem more apathetic, although the lethargy did not result in important price changes. Buying for Western account was not in evidence to a great extent, although on the other hand offerings were only about commensurate with the scattered inquiry. But little change is to be noted in underlying conditions, and conservatism is still the rule.

With the disposal of the trust decisions and the boom in stocks, sentiment tended to improve somewhat. Undoubtedly the fact that the courts have now set a standard as to what is legal and illegal pertaining to the business of large corporations will tend to imbue confidence among trade interests in general. In the meantime, the cattle situation is looked upon as a sustaining influence.

Transactions with foreign interests continue very limited and confined mostly to low grades with prices about at an export parity. The better class of tallows, however, are difficult of sale abroad due to the attractiveness of the Australian prices. The London auction sale was devoid of feature, there being only a comparatively small amount of tallow offered and sold at unchanged prices. Stocks in London decreased over 5,000 casks during October, and on the first of November were only slightly over 8,000 casks. Australasian shipments were in somewhat better volume during the past month, amounting to 5,700 tons. Prime city quoted at 6½¢ in hhds.; country, 6½¢@7½¢ in tcs., as to quality, and specials 7½¢@77-16¢ in hhds.

**STEARINE.**—Prices were easier during the week. There was some cessation in the inquiry, but in addition to this the volume of offerings was larger. Some interests maintain that in view of the present prices of cottonseed oil and the recent steadiness of pure lard, the inquiry for compound lard and stearine is disappointing. Market quoted at 9½¢.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Prices are held very steadily, with a fairly steady jobbing trade. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95¢@\$.1; 30 do., 88¢; 40 do., water white, 79¢; prime, 65¢; low grade off yellow, 60¢.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market is very quiet. Prices are steady, but the demand is restricted and Europe is trading quietly, waiting the distribution of the previous large purchases. Choice is quoted at 12½¢; New York, medium, 9¼¢; Rotterdam, 68 florins.

**LARD OIL.**—The market is very quiet, with prices about unchanged. Prices are quoted, 75¢@82¢.

**GREASE.**—The market is inactive, with

prices nominally steady. Quotations: Yellow, 5½¢@5¾¢; bone, 6¢@6½¢; house, 5½¢@6½¢; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—The market is quiet and unchanged. Yellow, 5½¢@6½¢, and white, 6½¢@6¾¢.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The foreign markets have shown some weakness, and under increased coast offerings and more liberal arrivals, both here and in Europe, prices have softened. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 12¢@12½¢; November-December coast shipment, 10¼¢@10½¢; Ceylon, spot, 10¢@10½¢; shipment, 10¢, November-December.

**PALM OIL.**—The market continues to display a fairly steady tone, with buyers showing moderate interest. Quoted: Prime red, spot, 7¢@7¼¢; do., to arrive, 7¢; Lagos, spot, 7¼¢@8¢; do., to arrive, 7½¢@7¾¢; palm kernels, 9¼¢@9½¢; shipments, 8½¢@9¢.

**CORN OIL.**—Prices are steady, with demand of fair volume. Prices are quoted at \$6.30.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The supplies of bean oil continue moderate. Shipments of beans are not large, and the tone of the foreign markets is steady. Spot is quoted at 7½¢@7¾¢, while shipment oil is 7¼¢@7½¢.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, November 8, 1911:

**BEEF.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 165 bbls.; Alexandria, Egypt, 15 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 223 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 55 bbls.; Cuacao, Leeward Islands, 22 bbls., 10 tcs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 78 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 100 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 12 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 115 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 10 bbls., 122 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 135 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 45 bbls., 15 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 23 tcs., 63 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 100 tcs., 10 bbls.; London, England, 25 tcs., 25 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 38 bbls.; Port Louis, W. I., 30 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 75 bbls.; Sierre Leone, Africa, 30 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 380 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 76 bbls., 75 tcs.

**FRESH MEAT.**—Colon, Panama, 84,961 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 4,800 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 70 tcs.; Hamilton, W. I., 7,745 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 96,082 lbs.; London, England, 87,644 lbs.; Southampton, England, 40,493 lbs.

**OLEO OIL.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 229 tcs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 12 cs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 180 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 320 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 315 tcs.; Drontheim, Norway, 40 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 tcs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 226 tcs.; Havre, France, 100 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 150 tcs.; London, England, 250 tcs.; Malmö, Sweden, 140 tcs.; Piræus, Greece, 135 tcs.; Plymouth, England, 100 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,948 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 145 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 25 tcs.; Salónica, Turkey, 30 tcs.;

Stettin, Germany, 50 tcs.; Trieste, Austria, 230 tcs., 50 cs.; Veile, Denmark, 50 tcs.

From Baltimore to Hamburg, Ger., 100 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 346 tcs.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Barbados, W. I., 14,100 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,000 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,410 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 6,100 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 950 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 8,100 lbs.

**TALLOW.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 51,055 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 113,109 lbs.; London, England, 46,775 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 129,198 lbs.

**TONGUE.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 5 pa.; Hamburg, Germany, 5 pa.; Liverpool, England, 5 tcs.; Manchester, England, 1,016 bbls.

**CANNED MEAT.**—Amsterdam, Holland, 300 pkgs.; Acre, Bolivia, 90 cs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 150 cs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 22 cs.; Beira, Africa, 70 cs.; Bremen, Germany, 5 pa.; Bristol, England, 1,278 cs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 45 cs.; Callao, Peru, 20 pa.; Cape Town, Africa, 145 cs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 58 cs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 125 cs.; Gelle, Sweden, 50 pkgs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 330 cs.; Hamburg, Germany, 100 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 25 cs.; Havre, France, 505 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 155 cs.; Iquitos, Peru, 389 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 137 pa.; Liverpool, England, 771 cs.; London, England, 4,394 cs.; Manchester, England, 500 cs.; Manila, P. I., 82 pa.; Port Antonio, W. I., 48 cs.; Southampton, England, 205 pkgs.; Trinidad, W. I., 125 cs.

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, November 8, 1911.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 4¼¢ per lb.; tale, 1¼¢@1½¢ per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50@8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 85c. per 100 lbs., no charge for bbls.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35, and in bbls. \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4¼¢@4½¢ per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90¢@92¢ per cent. at 5¢@5½¢ per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 14/1,800 lbs., 7¼¢@8¢ per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 8c. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 7¢@7¼¢ per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks about 1,200 lbs., 9¼¢@9½¢ per lb.; green olive oil, 75c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 85c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7¾¢ per lb.; peanut oil, 70c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10¼¢@10½¢ per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 12¢@12½¢ per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6¢@6¼¢ per lb.; soya bean oil, 7½¢@7¾¢ per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 6½¢ per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 7½¢ per lb.; oleo stearine, 9¼¢@10c. per lb.; house grease, 6½¢@6¾¢ per lb.; brown grease, 5½¢@5¾¢ lb.

# SOYA BEAN OIL

## AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

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**ALL FERTILIZER MATERIALS**  
Bone Black for Sugar and Oil Refining. Also  
color, chemical and fertilizer purposes.

## COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, November 9.—Market easy. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 61½ marks; butter oil, 62¼ marks; summer yellow, November, 57½ marks; December, 56½ marks.

### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, November 9.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 33¼ florins; choice summer white and butter oil, 36 florins.

### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, November 9.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 70½ francs.

### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, November 9.—Market is easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 70¼ francs; prime winter yellow, 76¼ francs; choice summer white oil, 75 francs.

### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, November 9.—Market is easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 28½s.; summer yellow, 28½s.

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

### Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., November 9.—Crude cottonseed oil, 33c. bid for any shipment; Carolina mills selling very conservatively.

### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., November 9.—Crude cottonseed oil, 33c.; market dull. Meal, \$22.50, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$6, Atlanta, loose.

### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., November 9.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 34½c. Prime 8 per cent. meal higher, at \$25 per short ton. Hulls steady at \$5@5.25, loose.

### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

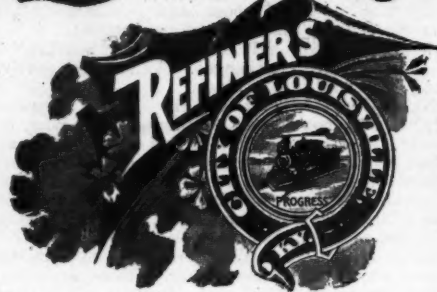
New Orleans, La., November 9.—Crude cottonseed oil easier, at 32½c. for immediate, 32¼c. for November, and 33c. for later months. Prime 8 per cent. meal firm at \$28.75 long ton; ship's side. Cake steady, at \$25, long ton, ship's side, sacked. Hulls active, at \$5.50, loose, New Orleans.

### Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., November 9.—Cottonseed oil market quiet but firm, with light trading at 22½@23c. for November; occasional sales, 33½c. for January and February delivery. Choice loose cake easier, at \$25.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

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**DEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL**  
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## FERTILIZER MATERIAL MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Arthur L. Sardy.)

Chicago, November 8.—Nothing of interest has transpired in the ammoniate market since my last report, and business is very quiet. As a result quotations on tankage and blood for prompt shipment are a trifle lower.

Some of the large buyers have recently been able to buy several lots of ground high-grade tankage for prompt shipment at prices quite a bit under the market quotations, which bears out my statement of last week that it is undoubtedly better to buy on a dull market than on an active one. Quite frequently a number of buyers make bids, direct and through their local brokers, at figures from 10@30c. per unit under sellers' ideas, and there is no chance of business resulting. In most cases of this kind instead of weakening the market, it has a tendency to strengthen it.

Ground dried blood for prompt shipment is now a trifle lower than it has been for the past month. Sellers, however, are not anxious to dispose of any large lots at lower figures, and future shipments still remain firm. Last year at this time blood was selling, at about 15c. per unit higher than the present market, while tankage was about 25c. per unit higher.

These are today's quotations for prompt shipment:

Ground blood: Chicago, \$3.02½; Charleston, \$3.37; Savannah, \$3.37; Columbus, \$3.37½; Richmond, \$3.27½; New Orleans, \$3.27½; Atlanta, \$3.35; Baltimore, \$3.27½; Macon, \$3.37½; Birmingham, \$3.32½; Nashville,

\$3.25; Norfolk, \$3.27½; Montgomery, \$3.35. Ground tankage: Chicago, \$2.67½ and 10c.; Charleston, \$3.20 and 10c.; Savannah, \$3.20 and 10c.; Columbus, \$3.22 and 10c.; Richmond, \$3.07½ and 10c.; New Orleans, \$3.05 and 10c.; Atlanta, \$3.17½ and 10c.; Baltimore, \$3.07½ and 10c.; Macon, \$3.22 and 10c.; Birmingham, \$3.12½ and 10c.; Nashville, \$3.02½ and 10c.; Norfolk, \$3.07½ and 10c.; Montgomery, \$3.17½ and 10c.

## FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, November 9.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—			
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.8370@4.8380		
Demand sterling .....	4.8685@4.87		
Paris—			
Commercial, 90 days.....	5.23¼@5.22¼		
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.21¼@5.21¼		
Commercial, sight .....	5.18¼@5.17¼	—1-16	
Berlin—			
Commercial, sight .....	94½@95		
Commercial, 60 days .....	94 3-16@94 5-16		
Antwerp—			
Commercial, 60 days .....	5.25% @ 5.25		
Amsterdam—			
Commercial, 60 days .....	39% @ 39 15-16		

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce.....	15/	15/	@24c.
Oil Cake .....	10c.	12c.	@14c.
Bacon .....	15/	15/	@24c.
Lard, tierces .....	15/	15/	@24c.
Cheese .....	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats .....	15/	15/	@24c.
Butter .....	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow .....	15/	15/	@24c.
Pork, per barrel .....	15/	15/	@24c.

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# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Sentiment Continues Generally Bearish—Crude and Future Markets Show but Little Change—Demand Fair for Futures but Readily Satisfied—Analysis of the Cotton Situation Still Favors Big Oil Production.**

Most conspicuous in the developments to recent date has been the unusually large volume of concentrated buying in the local future market, and its apparent lack of influence as far as price variations are concerned. Demand from prominent commission houses has been in evidence at various times, and while there is a divergence of opinion as to whether this inquiry is entirely from Western packing and soap-making interests, or probably reinforced by acquisition of contracts for the account of large refiners, the concern expressed on this account was not great. Offerings were forthcoming in fair volume, and while undoubtedly interests which are favoring lower prices helped to supply the demand, there was a fair volume of pressure from brokers thought to be placing hedges for refiners. The underlying condition of the near positions is still one of steadiness, but there is a growing belief that no unusual developments will occur in the November option such as were witnessed in September and October. Deliveries continue on a fair scale, and

it is impossible to obtain a premium for spot oil, although more emphasis is now being placed on the inability to secure tank cars which would facilitate the movement of oil than heretofore.

Foreign reselling has not subsided altogether with this confined mainly to the November option. Seemingly, the pressure is inspired by the ability to obtain a small premium for that month, while at the same time other options are purchased, in many instances thought to indicate that while the oil is required abroad, it is not in urgent need. Clearances are of very liberal proportions at present, but new business with foreigners is limited. There are a variety of expressions as to what would cause a renewal of inquiry, some interests maintaining that a decline would be the best inducement for foreign buying, while others believe that an advance would intimidate interests holding aloof at present with the hope of lower levels being established. The action of foreign oils has not been conducive to a revival in the export demand, as both in France and England concessions have been granted at various times. It is logical to assume that with the heavy foreign buying of cottonseed oil several weeks ago, the oil now arriving in volume abroad, that apprehension would be partly allayed as to future supplies, and that purchases for requirements of several months hence would be along conservative lines. The status of the home trade remains practically

unchanged as compared with previous reports, and purchases at present represent the inlaying of supplies for only a comparatively short period.

There are many bulls to be located, of the opinion that this season's production of oil will be large, but eagerly sought, although it must be said that those giving vent to such views are at present in the minority. Sentiment is not unanimously bearish, but the popular idea is that with cotton prospects so exceptionally bright and with the rapid ginning to date, there is bound to be some congestion of seed and crude oil, and until this is relieved it would be unwise to institute a bull campaign at present. In the meantime, however, a sustaining feature in the market has been the consistent demand for crude on all the small depressions which is quite as important as the increase of offerings at the South on the limited advances. This, to some extent, would tend to convey the impression that there are many concerns and holders satisfied with current levels, and are enabled to conduct a profitable business at prevailing prices.

The Census Bureau report issued on Wednesday morning proved so nearly in line with earlier forecasts so as to nullify its effect as a market factor. To November 1 there were 9,968,000 bales of cotton ginned, and statisticians were pointing out that the ginning so far this season has been at the rate of 20,000 bales per diem greater than in 1908, which year yielded in excess of 13,600,000 bales. It was further asserted that should this ratio of ginning continue for the balance of the season, an outturn of somewhat

# THE W. J. WILCOX

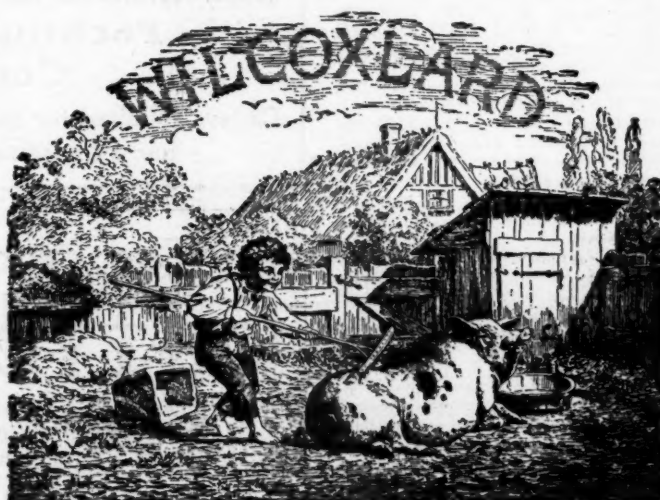
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**PURE  
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LARD**



# KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885

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**WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil**

**DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil**

**APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil**

**BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil**

**NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil**

**ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil**

**REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.**

CABLE ADDRESS

over 15,000,000 bales would be indicated. The ginning report compared with a showing to October 17, of 7,741,000 bales, and with 7,346,000 bales at this time last year. In 1908 to November 1, there were 8,192,000 bales ginned, which represented 62.6 per cent. of the crop. Assuming that 70 per cent. of the crop had been ginned to November 1 a yield of more than 14,000,000 bales is indicated. Weather conditions in the cotton belt recently have been somewhat less favorable for cotton picking, but there have been comparatively few complaints. In fact, those received have referred mainly to the quality of cotton rather than to any modification in the quantity. The top crop prospects will probably be lightly considered this year, due to insect damage and frosts, while some advices indicate that with the scarcity of cotton pickers, part of the yield, particularly in sections of the Southeast, will not be gathered.

Closing prices, Saturday, November 4, 1911.—Spot, \$5.71@5.76; November, \$5.70@5.71; December, \$5.56@5.57; January, \$5.56@5.58; February, \$5.60@5.63; March, \$5.66@5.67; April, \$5.69@5.71; May, \$5.73@5.74. Futures closed at 1 decline to 2 advance. Sales were: November, 1,800, \$5.70@5.68; December, 600, \$5.57@5.55; January, 700, \$5.58@5.56; March, 1,100, \$5.66; May, 2,400, \$5.74@5.72. Total sales, 6,600. Good off, \$5.50@5.70; off, \$5.50@5.70; winter, \$6; summer, \$6; prime crude, S. E., \$4.40@4.47; prime crude, valley, \$4.40@4.47; prime crude, Texas, \$4.40@4.47.

Monday, November 6, 1911.—Spot, \$5.73@5.80; November, \$5.73@5.74; December, \$5.59@5.61; January, \$5.60@5.61; February, \$5.64@5.68; March, \$5.70@5.71; April, \$5.73@5.80; May, \$5.75@5.79. Futures closed at 2 to 4 advance. Sales were: November, 2,500, \$5.73; December, 100, \$5.60; January, 1,800, \$5.60@5.58; March, 5,100, \$5.71@5.68. Total sales, 9,600. Good off, \$5.40@5.70; off, \$5.45@5.65; winter, \$6; summer, \$5.80; prime crude, S. E., \$4.40; prime crude, valley, \$4.40; prime crude, Texas, \$4.40.

Tuesday, November 7, 1911.—Holiday.

Wednesday, November 8, 1911.—Spot, \$5.71@5.85; November, \$5.66@5.70; December, \$5.56@5.58; January, \$5.56@5.57; February, \$5.58@5.65; March, \$5.66@5.68; April, \$5.67@5.73; May, \$5.72@5.75. Futures closed at 3 to 7 decline. Sales were: November, 3,800, \$5.74@5.69; December, 100, \$5.58; January, 1,400, \$5.60@5.57; March, 8,300, \$5.70@5.67. Total sales, 13,700. Good off, \$5.40@5.70; off, \$5.30@5.65; winter, \$6; summer, \$5.80@6.50; prime crude, S. E., \$4.40@4.47; prime crude, valley, \$4.40@4.47; prime crude, Texas, \$4.40@4.47.

Thursday, November 9, 1911.—Spot, \$5.67@5.77; November, \$5.68@5.70; December, \$5.57@5.59; January, \$5.57@5.59; February, \$5.61@5.65; March, \$5.67@5.69; April, \$5.69@5.73; May, \$5.75@5.76. Futures closed 4 decline to

3 advance. Sales were: November, 700, \$5.62@5.69; December, 600, \$5.54@5.58; January, 500, \$5.54@5.58; March, 1,500, \$5.64@5.68; May, 400, \$5.72@5.75. Total sales, 3,700. Good off, \$5.40@5.70; off, \$5.40@5.65; winter, \$6; summer, \$5.80; prime crude, S. E., \$4.40@4.47; prime crude, valley, \$4.40@4.47; prime crude, Texas, \$4.40@4.47.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, November 8.—The same class of buying that advanced the market last week continued all during this week, advancing the market an additional 4 to 8 points. The heavy buying of nearby deliveries was supposed to be for account of one of the leading refining interests, and the buying of the later deliveries for Western compound lard manufacturers. The takings so far by the latter probably totals some 30,000 to 35,000 barrels of both crude and refined oil. The heavy advance in the pure lard market dur-

ing the latter part of last week and the early part of this week might be called the main reason for this heavy buying, anticipating that same would bring about a better compound lard demand. It seems that the compound lard demand has as yet not materialized, as oleo stearine, which was quoted at 10½c. when this buying started, is now down to 9½c. Heavy profit taking and hedge selling the past few days brought about reactions of 6 to 10 points from the high levels.

Europe still continues to stay out of this market. In fact, some reselling by them of the low grades has been reported. The domestic markets, while fair buyers, have confined their purchases to nearby shipments. The crude markets have been dull all week, light selling of immediate tanks being reported at \$4.47@4.40. At the close of the week more disposition to trade is shown. We look for slightly lower prices for the coming week.

Watch page 48 for bargains.

## GRANT ARTHUR & ROUNDEY

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Chicago Board of Trade  
American Meat Packers Association

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FUTURE DELIVERY****ON THE N. Y.  
PRODUCE  
EXCHANGE FOR****Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices  
upon request.****COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS**

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to November 8, 1911, for the period since September 1, 1911, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

Port.	For week, Bbls.	Sept. 1, 1911.	Same period, 1910-11.
Aberdeen, Scotland	50	111	25
Acapulco, Salvador	—	10	—
Accra, W. Africa	—	18	—
Alexandria, Egypt	50	121	—
Algou Bay, Cape Colony	—	131	11
Amnapola, Honduras	—	6	—
Amsterdam, Holland	45	45	—
Ancona, Italy	25	80	34
Antigua, W. I.	—	—	36
Antilla, Cuba	—	24	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	837	—
Arendal, Norway	—	50	—
Arica, Chile	—	62	13
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	7	10
Auckland, New Zealand	—	599	—
Aux Cayes, Hayti	—	—	2
Asua, W. I.	—	244	267
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	14	14	—
Barbados, W. I.	—	212	84
Beira, E. Africa	9	9	150
Belrut, Syria	—	150	50
Bergen, Norway	—	100	—
Birkenhead, England	20	95	—
Bordeaux, France	200	200	100
Braila, Roumania	—	700	30
Bremen, Germany	89	1,529	51
Buenos Aires, A. R.	115	345	82
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	14	—
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	3
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	10
Carupano, Venezuela	—	—	33
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	28	53	150
Christiania, Norway	250	1,900	150
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	14	21
Colon, Panama	37	376	376
Constantinople, Turkey	525	1,300	1,643
Copenhagen, Denmark	850	1,650	100
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	38	33
Cork, Ireland	—	46	100
Curacao, Leeward Islands	2	—	—
Dedeagatch, Turkey	25	115	—
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	76	24
Demerara, Br. Guiana	39	440	225
Dominica, W. I.	—	33	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	150
Dublin, Ireland	250	725	1,275
Flume, Austria	250	250	150
Galatz, Roumania	550	750	—
Genoa, Italy	50	2,800	455
Gibraltar, Spain	—	25	—
Glasgow, Scotland	450	1,350	150
Gonaives, Haiti	—	—	3
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	600	—
Grenada, W. I.	—	19	7
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	527	1,306
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	21
Hamburg, Germany	360	955	—
Havana, Cuba	—	118	355
Havre, France	975	1,920	—
Iquique, Chile	—	72	4
Kingston, W. I.	8	651	519
Kustendji, Roumania	150	150	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	—	4
Leghorn, Italy	—	339	150
Liverpool, England	400	925	1,895
London, England	525	2,085	397
Macoris, San Dom.	—	354	37
Malmö, Sweden	50	50	65
Malta, Island of	250	925	843
Manchester, England	—	—	—
Marseilles, France	50	825	1,300
Martinique, W. I.	—	458	506
Matanzas, W. I.	—	19	—
Mauritius, Island of	—	—	10
Melbourne, Australia	—	—	39
Messina, Italy	—	71	—
Montego Bay, W. I.	8	29	17
Montevideo, Uruguay	157	466	198
Naples, Italy	—	470	—
Newcastle, England	—	75	—

Nipe, Cuba	—	—	10
Panama, Panama	—	—	3
Panderna, Asia	250	250	—
Patras, Greece	—	150	—
Piraeus, Greece	10	10	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	10	33	—
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	43	36
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	3	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	8	126	96
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	—	7
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	239	—
Punta Arenas, Costa Rica	—	—	4
Ravenna, Italy	—	50	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	12	243	278
Rodosta, A. R.	50	85	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	1,400	1,554
St. Johns, N. F.	—	49	24
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	82	—
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	10	4
Salonica, Turkey	100	350	200
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	—	41
Santiago, Cuba	—	152	67
Santos, Brazil	—	132	38
Savannah, Colombia	—	3	—
Smyrna, Turkey	—	465	24
Southampton, England	—	100	—
Stockholm, Sweden	100	100	50
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	13	19
Sydney, Australia	—	38	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	21	—
Tonsberg, Norway	—	150	—
Trieste, Austria	1,033	3,280	700
Trinidad, Island of	29	102	80
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,510	323
Venice, Italy	550	2,125	180
Vera Cruz, Mexico	2	33	154
Wellington, New Zealand	—	—	32
Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	47	—
Total	9,000	41,267	17,553

<b>From New Orleans.</b>			
Antwerp, Belgium	1,350	1,900	—
Belfast, Ireland	60	60	—
Bremen, Germany	—	210	—
Christiania, Norway	—	1,350	1,150
Colon, Panama	—	—	2
Copenhagen, Denmark	375	375	200
Dunkirk, France	—	274	—
Genoa, Italy	250	250	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	150	—
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,715	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	328	—
Havana, Cuba	20	50	—
Havre, France	—	50	—
Hull, England	—	—	—
Liverpool, England	825	2,150	200
London, England	—	4,816	1,850
Manchester, England	—	550	—
Marseilles, France	—	50	50
Port Limon, C. R.	—	60	—
Rotterdam, Holland	2,505	12,682	—
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	330
Tampico, Mexico	—	70	150
Vera Cruz, Mexico	350	350	150
Total	5,735	26,920	4,632

<b>From Galveston.</b>			
Hamburg, Germany	—	837	—
Havana, Cuba	—	25	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	200	200	—
Total	200	1,062	—

<b>From Baltimore.</b>			
Hamburg, Germany	—	100	250
Liverpool, England	—	—	100
Rotterdam, Holland	—	250	—
Total	—	350	350

<b>From Philadelphia.</b>			
Hamburg, Germany	—	180	—
Total	—	180	—

<b>From Savannah.</b>			
Antwerp, Belgium	—	306	—
Cork, Ireland	—	—	50
Hamburg, Germany	—	941	—
Havre, France	—	1,400	—
Liverpool, England	—	2,029	80
London, England	—	51	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,332	—
Total	—	7,059	130

<b>From Newport News.</b>			
Hamburg, Germany	—	775	—
Total	—	775	—

<b>From Norfolk.</b>			
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	50
Liverpool, England	—	945	—
London, England	—	130	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	1,480	—
Total	—	2,555	50

<b>From All Other Ports.</b>			
Canada	—	116	2,074
Mexico (including overland)	1,219	8,294	4,148
Total	1,219	8,410	6,222

<b>Recapitulation.</b>			
From New York	9,000	41,267	17,553
From New Orleans	5,735	26,920	4,632
From Galveston	200	1,062	—
From Baltimore	—	350	350
From Philadelphia	—	180	—
From Savannah	—	7,059	130
From Newport News	—	775	—
From Norfolk	—	2,555	50
From all other ports	1,219	8,410	6,222
Total	16,244	88,578	28,937

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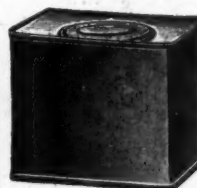
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# HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The demand continues good for about all varieties and prices continue to rule firm. Further sales have been made at full quotation rates, and from present indications it is believed that transactions this week will again foot up to liberal quantities. Western tanners are talking that native hides are much higher than country hides, especially as regards heavy cows, steers and bulls, but the packers continue to secure top figures readily. These tanners, however, seem to think that packer hides have reached top, especially for December salting, which has been sold ahead. Native steers continue strong, as evidenced by a further sale ahead consisting of 3,000 early December salting at the firm figure of 16½¢, probably for Canada. Texas steers are in fair supply for October and November take-off, which are held at 15½¢ for heavy, 14½¢ for light and 13½¢ for extremes. No additional sales are noted following the 15,000 reported Wednesday, and the packers are surprised that the sole leather tanners are not more anxious to take Texas, although prices are about 1c. per lb. higher than a year ago. Heavies are being quoted on offerings of 15@15½¢, lights 14½¢, and extremes 13½¢. Butt brands keep active, with 5,000 July to date take-off sold at 15c. October-November butts are held at this figure, which was also the basis of last sales of current salting. Colorados are firm and unchanged at 14½¢, with Novembers held at that figure. Tanners have been figuring these too high for sole leather, but as based on sales, the market appears steady to firm, and as formerly noted, a small lot of early Octobers previously brought as high as 14½¢. Branded cows have been active and strong at 13½¢, and some packers are feeling somewhat firmer on these, two of them reporting declining bids of 13¼¢ for Decembers, which probably emanated from the large buyer. Native cows have shown strength and activity right along, particularly heavies, with the late advance on the latter well maintained. Three thousand heavies sold at 15½¢ a head that may run into December take-off. A few lights are being offered at 15c. that are being salted, which was the last selling price. While there are no further sales of lights and the receipts are large with a good make, the packers are nevertheless sold ahead on these. Native bulls continue at 13¼@13½¢, being sold ahead, and branded bulls range 11½@12c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues to rule firm, although trading is less active and some buyers are not operating, believing that present prices are about top. There are no signs of weakness, however, except that there is a slightly easier disposition on extremes than formerly. Dealers are busy making deliveries on sales effected last month. Buffs for regular lots continue firm at 13½¢, with the dealers taking up to 13¼¢ for choice lots. Dealers ask the latter price for 40@60 lb. weights in choice hides, and say they might accept 13¼¢ for 40@55 lb. from local tanners, with last sales at this of these. Heavy cows continue relatively firmer than buff, ranging 13½@13¾¢, the outside asked. Extremes have shown a slightly easier tendency of late, with some dealers offering at 14¼¢, and others talking 14½@14¾¢ for choice runs. The range continues at 14¼@14½¢. Heavy steers are held at 13¾¢, the last sales price, and special lots held up to 14c. Bulls are offered at 11½¢, with some lots held up to 11¾¢. Branded hides are firm on account of the big demand for packer branded cows, and as to lots range 11½@12c. flat, with choice large butchers and small packers, etc., held up to 12½¢.

Later.—Country hides are firm, with good demand for buff and heavy cows at 13½¢. bid, and several cars of buff alone have been sold at 13½¢. Heavy cows are held at 13¾¢, however, and dealers are not disposed to accept bids of 13¾¢ for these. Extremes are offered at 14¼¢, and some poorer lots might

be secured at 14¼¢. Heavy steers are held at 13¾¢, with some choice lots held at 14c.

**DRY HIDES.**—Stronger, with short trim quoted up to 21½¢ for sole leather weights.

**HORSE HIDES.**—Strong for late receipts. Choice cities held up to \$4.25. Mixed cities and countries ranged \$4@4.10, and cities \$4.15@4.25 asked as to lots.

**CALFSKINS.**—Both calf and kip are firm. Straight Chicago cities last sold at 18½¢, good outside cities quoted 18¼¢, and choice lots held as high as 18½¢. One sale was recently noted of mixed Chicago and outside cities at 18¼¢. Mixed outside cities and countries on a veal selection range 17¼@18c., countries alone as to lots, sections collected, etc., 16¾@17¾¢, and packers held 18½¢. Country kip 14¾@15c., cities 15¼@15½¢, and good point packers 15½¢. Light calf ranges \$1.15@1.25, and deacons 95c.@\$1.05.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—No advance has been secured, and one prominent packer sold his first half of December prime pelts from Chicago at \$1.05. Some packers have been asking up to \$1.07½, but nothing better than \$1.05 has been done. Good country pelts average 75@80c., with poorer lots less, some bringing down to around 50c. for inferiors.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—There is an easier disposition in some kinds of common hides, and sales of Bogotas, etc., have been made at a decline of ¼¢ from previous prices secured. About 7,500 Bogotas, etc., including the last arrival per the SS. "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," have been sold at 23¼¢ for mountains, as against previous sales at 23½¢. Central Americans, however, are bringing 21½¢, which is about ½¢ higher than last week, and about 1,000 of these have been sold. Receipts today include 8,586 dry hides and 2,000 dry kip, also 9,000 wet salted hides, all per the SS. "Hortensius" from Buenos Ayres. The market on Buenos Ayres is quoted nominally at 21c., though some parties talk over this figure. The season for winter haired River Plate hides is about over, however, and Europeans were the chief operators.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—Pronounced strength continues to prevail in the River Plate market with American buyers operating freely. At the Sansinena sale yesterday 4,000 frigorifico steers sold at 15½¢ and 2,000 frigorifico cows at 14½¢, both to American buyers. These prices are on a c. & f. basis, including commissions, and represent an advance over last week's rates of ¼¢ on the steers and ¾¢ on the cows. Other varieties are also firm, including coast Mexicans, which are quotable at 14¼@14½¢. Last arrivals from Tampico, amounting to 500 to 600 hides, have been sold, and the price secured was better than 12½¢, though it is not confirmed whether 12½¢, or 12¼¢ was obtained.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—No sales are reported and little inquiry is noted at present from tanners. Packers are still holding firm at previous prices, and the offerings of branded hides are increasing somewhat. One packer has 3 cars of October Colorados and another 2 cars of October Colorados to offer, and these are held at 14½¢. All of the packers have November butt brands, which are held at 15c., and all of the packers also have November Colorados to offer.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Dealers are mostly firm in their views, and the offerings continue generally light, but occasional lots are obtainable at slightly less prices than others. As an instance of this, sales have been made here of a car or two of Western Pennsylvania buff at 13½¢, consisting of some hides previously noted as being offered at 13¾¢. Other Pennsylvania dealers refuse to sell under 13½¢, and Ohio buff are mostly held at 13½@13¾¢. One little lot of special selection extremes sold at 14¼¢, but the market in a general way on extremes is quotable around 14½¢. Very few hides are being offered by New York State dealers, and the

market on these is quotable at 12½@12¾¢. flat for little parcels at 13c. flat for car lots. Heavy steers are quiet but firm at 13½@13¾¢, and heavy bulls at 11½@11¾¢. selected.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market continues firm but trading is somewhat restricted by the limited offerings. No trading is noted in city skins, and those continue nominally quotable at \$1.55@1.60, \$2.05@2.10, and \$2.42½@2.47½. Last sales of Pennsylvania outside city skins were at \$1.40, \$1.90 and \$2.25, and some outside cities are being held at 5c. over these figures. Countries are quotable at \$1.35@1.40, \$1.85@1.90, and \$2.15@2.20.

**EUROPEAN MARKETS.**—The situation in Europe continues generally firm. Some further cables on the result of the Berlin auction state that light calfskins under 9 lbs. sold at advances of 7@8 per cent. Dutch calfskin squares are quoted at 24c. per lb. Offerings of dry calfskins are very light, although there are some small lots scattered through different dealers' hands. Swedish cows are quoted around 15c. for light weights, but no business is noted at this figure. Swedish calfskins around 6¼ lbs. average are held at \$1.40.

## Boston.

The market here shows a firmer tone on extremes than in the West, and some further sales are reported at 14¼¢ and bids of 14½@14¾¢. refused, and some shippers still talking 15c. Buffs rule at 13½@13¾¢, with few obtainable under the outside price from good Ohio shippers. Best Southern rule at 11¼@12c., and special light weight 12¼@12½¢.

## GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, November 9.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼@10½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10¾@10½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10¾@10½¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@11½¢.

Skinless Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½¢.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½¢. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 7½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7½¢. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¼¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¾¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 9¾¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¼¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¾¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 9¾¢.

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Wholesale Dealers in  
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# Chicago Section

Are you a Socialist? If so, hurray!

No thumping noises have been heard recently in the food suspicion bureau.

Candles will last twice as long as they usually do by coating them with a white varnish.

Dry—bone dry—was Jim O'Leary's place the other day. Somebody tried a crowbar, but it broke.

Pumpkin pie "by guess and by golly." This is what Mr. Taft got while in Chicago. The recipe is included in the above.

An Indian uprising on State street. A real Sioux brave attacked a wooden cigar store Indian with disastrous results to both.

A real difficulty would be to unscramble Sink Upton's somewhat scrambled conception of morality and decency in general.

Jurors picked for service: J. Ogden Armour, Louis F. Swift, Edward Morris, Edward Tilden. Juror's fees, \$2.10 per day. No use talking, these packers make too much money.

The wage scale of the packinghouse teamsters that has been in force for the last eight years will be continued. It was decided to leave the controversy to arbitration, and arbitration settled it.

Out in Morton Park the police justice fined two goats \$1 and costs each for trespassing. Moral: If you want to roam at large, seek the wilderness of the "loop district," and don't be a goat!

The Fowler Packing Company is asking \$1,500,000 aggregate damages from the Kaw Valley drainage district at Kansas City. Some drainage districts are taking entirely too much liberty in confiscating other people's property.

Fred Bean, 71 years old, an inmate of the county infirmary at Oak Forrest, choked to death while eating his dinner. He got too large a piece of meat in his throat. And still they insist that meat is high.

Over in Missouri they incubate chicks in an ice box. In Washington they feed hens beef broth and milk. Question: If milk sells for eight cents a quart, what is a cow worth that can feed a flock of hens selling for twenty-two cents a pound?

The question has been asked: Why was not Mr. Taft shown through our modern packinghouses of the Stock Yards? Of course, for sentimental reasons, would it not have been awful to show him the way all bovine flesh must travel some day soon, just after he had admired his own blue-blooded milch cow at the Dairy Show?

A delegation of citizens from the Stock Yards district called on Mayor Harrison to have the police court of Englewood transferred to the Stock Yards station. They assert that 90 per cent. of the cases tried at that court come from the Stock Yards district. Their request should be granted, as it is certainly most annoying to joy-ride in a patrol wagon that long distance on the morning after the night before!

For the purpose of investigating the needs for improvement of the water facilities in the Stock Yards district a meeting was arranged by the commissioner of public works and attended by Fire Marshal Scyferlich, the city engineer, several aldermen and the water committee of the fire insurance underwriters. The meeting was the result of the inadequate water supply conditions in the Stock Yards, which was demonstrated by a number of fires in the district, and especially by the recent one in the plant of the Sulzberger & Sons Company, when the water supply gave out almost entirely.

## STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the lard stocks held in Europe and afloat on November 1, to which are added the estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1911. Nov. 1.	1911. Oct. 1.	1910. Oct. 1.	1910. Nov. 1.	1909. Nov. 1.	1908. Nov. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester .....	16,500	28,000	12,500	8,000	12,000	14,000
Other British ports .....	14,000	20,000	12,000	9,000	7,000	13,000
Hamburg .....	12,000	30,000	6,000	7,000	5,000	10,000
Bremen .....	2,500	3,000	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,500
Berlin .....	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	1,500	3,000
Baltic ports .....	12,000	15,000	11,000	13,000	8,500	9,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Manheim .....	2,500	2,000	600	700	1,500	2,000
Antwerp .....	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
French ports .....	4,000	4,000	None	150	175	1,000
Italian and Spanish ports .....	1,500	2,000	100	100	100	500
Total in Europe .....	72,500	111,500	49,600	44,950	38,775	56,000
Afloat for Europe .....	50,000	60,000	35,000	35,000	38,000	62,500
Total in Europe and afloat .....	122,500	171,500	84,600	79,950	76,775	118,500
Chicago Prime steam .....	48,325	70,730	17,113	30,104	9,591	42,920
Chicago other kinds .....	17,252	21,394	6,285	6,605	10,121	12,916
East St. Louis .....	300	1,500	500	None	150	1,800
Kansas City .....	5,483	7,071	6,685	3,729	7,050	15,752
Omaha .....	5,049	4,580	2,048	1,575	1,656	2,800
New York .....						
Milwaukee .....	4,754	4,784	831	484	1,051	2,239
South St. Joseph .....	3,910	1,887	1,854	2,331	2,404	5,000
Total tierces .....	207,573	282,446	119,916	124,778	108,798	201,927

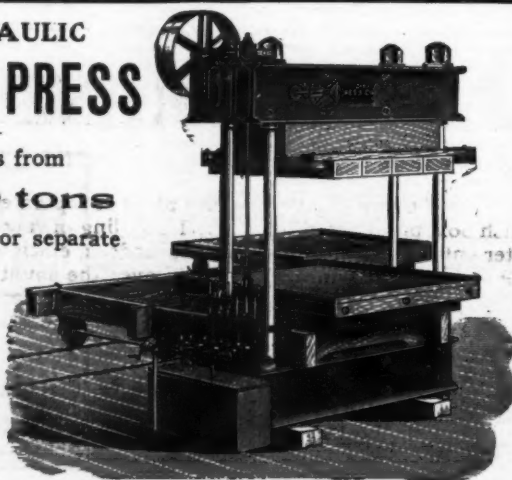
†Estimated. Decrease October, 1911, 74,873; Increase October, 1910, 4,862.

## SMALL HYDRAULIC FERTILIZER PRESS

We make all sizes from  
**50 to 500 tons**  
With pumps attached or separate  
Any style of platform to  
suit the situation

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

**BOOMER & BOSCHERT  
PRESS CO.**  
362 West Water Street  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.



### DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.

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Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.  
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Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,  
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Consult us if you are contemplating the  
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BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
In all kinds of  
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### ROY & WILLIAMS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS—PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS  
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CHICAGO  
MEMBERS Chicago Board of Trade, American Meat Packers' Association



# Satisfy Your Trade

## Buy Morris & Company Boned and Fatted Hams

*ROLLED READY FOR BOILING*

Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated Supreme Brand Boiled Hams. The Ham with a Supreme Flavor When Ordering Specify this Brand. It's Always Safe to Say "Supreme"

## Morris & Company

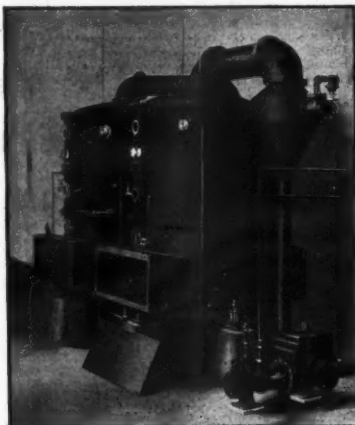
CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY

E. ST. LOUIS

OKLAHOMA CITY

ST. JOSEPH



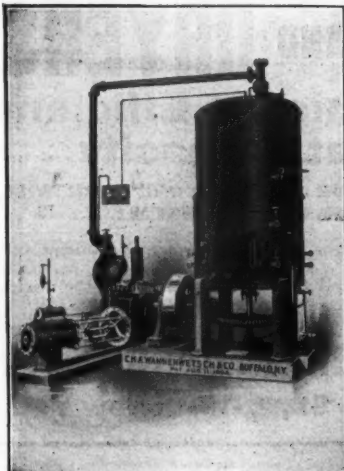
## LATEST and BEST The Zarembo Pat. Evaporator For TANKWATER and GLUE

We offer, not the excellence of yesterday, but the excellence of today.

THE WISE PACKER

Investigates and buys from

ZAREMBO COMPANY - - Buffalo, N. Y.



## SANITARY RENDERING

TRIED AND TRUE

NO EXPERIMENT

This ad. shows equipment taking place of separate steaming tank, slush box, press and dryer. ¶ All handling of raw material ceases after entering outfit. ¶ Compact, modern, efficient, labor saving. ¶ Plants installed and endorsed all over the country. ¶ Renders packing house offal, tallow, blood, butcher seraps, hotel collections, garbage, etc.

For particulars address

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO.

DESIGNING AND CONSULTING  
ENGINEERS

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 30.....	23,126	2,267	29,825	53,896
Tuesday, Oct. 31.....	8,884	1,325	28,404	25,988
Wednesday, Nov. 1.....	10,610	1,377	33,942	28,533
Thursday, Nov. 2.....	6,764	1,390	23,750	43,073
Friday, Nov. 3.....	2,805	679	16,935	22,245
Saturday, Nov. 4.....	396	43	8,996	2,651
Total last week.....	58,675	6,981	141,877	176,596
Previous week.....	85,739	8,951	145,528	200,798
Cor. week, 1910.....	80,710	7,374	105,445	152,781
Cor. week, 1909.....	75,243	6,038	108,502	94,178

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 30.....	5,247	10	6,003	3,259
Tuesday, Oct. 31.....	4,603	243	4,087	20,001
Wednesday, Nov. 1.....	5,744	128	4,063	10,273
Thursday, Nov. 2.....	4,455	164	3,049	12,094
Friday, Nov. 3.....	2,845	233	3,845	13,972
Saturday, Nov. 4.....	1,284	104	2,489	2,629
Total last week.....	23,793	882	24,136	62,228
Previous week.....	37,757	1,061	20,911	90,166
Cor. week, 1910.....	34,000	1,062	13,165	55,912
Cor. week, 1909.....	30,597	519	16,783	25,964

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Nov. 4, 1911.....	2,422,779	5,814,702	4,728,983
Same period, 1910.....	2,525,039	4,499,197	4,283,667

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

Week ending Nov. 4, 1911.....	529,000
Previous week.....	524,000
Year ago.....	344,000
Two years ago.....	393,000
Total year to date.....	20,191,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Nov. 4, 1911.....	187,300	350,600	381,000
Week ago.....	252,900	362,700	477,700
Year ago.....	236,300	220,200	361,200
Two years ago.....	227,500	286,200	230,200

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Nov. 4, 1911:	
Armour & Co.....	27,100
Swift & Co.....	10,800
S. & S. Co.....	9,700
Morris & Co.....	9,300
Anglo-American.....	6,300
Bord-Lunham.....	6,200
Hammond Co.....	7,900
Western P. Co.....	9,100
Boore & Co.....	2,400
Roberts & Oake.....	5,300
Miller & Hart.....	2,600
Independent P. Co.....	4,600
Brennan P. Co.....	3,300
Others.....	7,900
Totals.....	121,500
Previous week.....	124,900
One year ago.....	92,800
Two years ago.....	95,900
Total year to date.....	4,668,900
Same period last year.....	3,681,300

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$7.00	\$6.10	\$3.55	\$5.70
Previous week.....	6.05	6.32	3.50	5.50
Cor. week, 1910.....	6.45	8.06	3.80	6.25
Cor. week, 1909.....	6.35	7.84	4.40	6.80
Cor. week, 1908.....	6.00	5.05	4.25	5.95

## CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$7.90@8.00
Fair to good heifers.....	6.15@7.90
Common to fair heifers.....	4.00@6.15
Inferior killers.....	4.00@5.00
Range steers.....	4.75@7.00
Range cows and heifers.....	3.75@5.50
Fair to fancy yearlings.....	6.50@8.00
Good to choice cows.....	4.40@5.00
Canner bulls.....	2.15@2.75
Common to good calves.....	6.50@8.00

Good to choice vealers.....	\$8.00@8.75
Heavy calves.....	4.50@7.75
Feeding steers.....	4.40@5.00
Stockers.....	3.25@5.00
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.50@4.25
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@3.50
Inferior to good canners.....	2.25@3.00
Fair to choice heifers.....	4.25@6.50
Butcher bulls.....	4.75@5.50
Bologna bulls.....	3.35@3.85

## HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers, 240 to 300 lbs.....	\$6.25@6.45
Prime heavy, 300 to 400 lbs.....	6.05@6.20
Choice light butchers, 190 to 220 lbs.....	6.20@6.40
Choice packing, 280 lbs. and up.....	6.10@6.25
Choice light, 160 to 190 lbs.....	6.10@6.30
Fair to good heavy packing.....	6.05@6.20
Light mixed, 180 lbs. and up.....	6.10@6.25
Pigs, 110 to 130 lbs.....	4.75@5.40
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	4.25@4.75
Boars, according to weight.....	2.50@3.50
*Stags, 400 lbs. and under.....	6.40@6.75

\*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

## SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$5.00@6.00
Range lambs.....	5.00@6.00
Feeding lambs.....	3.50@5.00
Feeding wethers.....	3.10@3.70
Cull lambs.....	3.50@4.00
Native yearlings.....	4.00@4.25
Native ewes.....	3.00@3.40
Native wethers.....	3.50@4.00
Range wethers.....	3.25@4.00
Range ewes.....	2.75@3.25
Range yearlings.....	3.75@4.25
Breeding ewes.....	3.25@4.50

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$15.95	\$16.07½	\$15.95	\$16.02½
May.....	16.27½	16.42½	16.27½	16.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	9.10	9.22½	9.10	9.05
January.....	9.20	9.22½	9.17½	9.20
May.....	9.35	9.40	9.35	9.35
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.32½	8.32½	8.30	8.30
May.....	8.40	8.47½	8.40	8.45

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	16.25	16.25	16.07½	16.12½
May.....	16.50	16.50	16.37½	16.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	9.10	9.22½	9.22½	9.25
January.....	9.40	9.45	9.40	9.42½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.32½	8.37½	8.32½	8.37½
May.....	8.50	8.50	8.47½	8.50

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1911.

Holiday. No market.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	16.05	16.12½	15.90	15.90
May.....	16.35	16.42½	16.25	16.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	9.07½	9.07½	9.00	9.00
January.....	9.15	9.20	9.15	9.12½
May.....	9.37½	9.40	9.30	9.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.27½	8.32½	8.20	8.20
May.....	8.40	8.45	8.35	8.35

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	15.92½	16.20	15.92½	16.15
May.....	16.37½	16.57½	16.30	16.50

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	9.10	9.20	9.10	9.20
January.....	9.17½	9.32½	9.17½	9.32½
May.....	9.35	9.52½	9.35	9.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.25	8.40	8.25	8.40
May.....	8.40	8.55	8.37½	8.52½

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	16.12½	16.50	16.05	16.40
May.....	16.45	16.55	16.42½	16.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	9.10	9.27½	9.10	9.22½
January.....	9.32½	9.45	9.25	9.42½
May.....	9.55	9.65	9.45	9.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
November.....	8.42½	8.55	8.32½	8.50
January.....	8.50	8.67½	8.47½	8.65

†Bld. †Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@24
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18	@22
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@24
Native Pot Roasts.....	12½	@15
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12½	@15
Beef Stew.....	10	@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½	@12½
Corned Rumps, Native.....	12½	@14
Corned Ribs.....	8	@8
Corned Flanks.....	8	@8
Round Steaks.....	16	@20
House Roasts.....	12½	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	@10
Roll Roast.....	12½	@14

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	14	@18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	10	@12½
Legs, fancy.....	18	@18
Stew.....	10	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	20	@14
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	20	@25
Chops, Frenched, each.....	12½	@12½

## Mutton.

Legs.....	12½	@12½
Stew.....	8	@8
Shoulders.....	8	@8
Hind Quarters.....	10	@10
Fore Quarters.....	8	@8
Rib and Loin Chops.....	14	@14
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@12½

## Pork.

Pork Loins.....	14	@14½
Pork Chops.....	12	@12
Pork Shoulders.....	11	@11
Pork Tenderloins.....	12½	@12½
Pork Butts.....	11	@11
Spare Ribs.....	11	@11
Hocks.....	10	@10
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf lard.....	12½	@12½

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	10	@12½
Legs.....	16	@20
Breasts.....	12½	@15
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Cutlets.....	20	@22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@20

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	5	@5
Tallow.....	4½	@4½
Bones, per cwt.....	17	@17
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	65	@65
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacona).....	13	@13
Kips.....	13	@13

**AUTOMATIC  
IMPROVED**

# TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

**Economical Efficient  
Great Capacity**

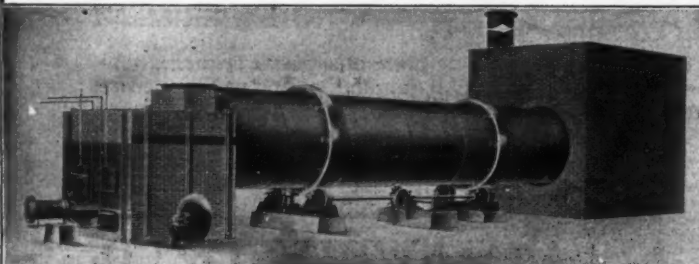
**SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL**

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

**American Process Co.**

68 William St., - - New York





## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	11½@12½
Native steers, medium	10½@11
Heifers, good	10@10½
Cows	8@9
Hind Quarters, choice	15
Fore Quarters, choice	10

## Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	5½@6¼
Steer Chucks	8½@9
Boneless Chucks	7
Medium Plates	5½@6
Steer Plates	6
Cow Rounds	7
Steer Rounds	10@10½
Cow Loins	9@9½
Steer Loins, Heavy	23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	10@23
Strip Loins	8½@9
Sirloin Butts	11
Shoulder Clods	8½@9
Rolls	11½@12
Rump Butts	8½@11½
Trimnings	6
Shank	5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6½@7½
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10½@11
Steer Ribs, Light	10
Steer Ribs, Heavy	10½@11
Loins Ends, steer, native	14
Loins Ends, cow	10½@11
Hanging Tenderloins	8
Flank Steak	11
Hind Shanks	4

## Beef Offal.

Brains, each	5
Hearts	5
Tongues	13
Sweetbreads	20
Ox Tail, per lb.	4
Fresh Tripe, plain	4
Fresh Tripe, B. C.	5½
Brains	5
Kidneys, each	4½

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8½@9
Light Carcass	11
Good Carcass	12½
Good Saddle	15½
Medium Racks	9
Good Racks	10½

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4
Sweetbreads	50
Flunks	45
Heads, each	20

## Lambs.

Medium Caul	8
Good Caul	9
Round Dressed Lambs	10
Saddles, Caul	11½
R. D. Lamb Racks	8
Caul Lamb Racks	8
Lamb Fries, per pair	12
Lamb Tongues, each	4
Lamb Kidneys, each	2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	7½@8
Good Sheep	9½@10
Medium Saddle	11½
Good Saddle	6
Good Racks	5
Medium Racks	10½
Mutton Legs	7½
Mutton Loins	4½
Mutton Steer	2½
Sheep Tongues, each	7
Sheep Heads, each	7

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9½@10½
Pork Loins	10½
Leaf Lard	9½
Tenderloins	25
Spare Ribs	8
Butts	8½
Hocks	9½
Trimnings	6
Extra Lean Trimnings	8
Tails	6
Snouts	3½
Pigs' Feet	3½
Pigs' Heads	5½
Blade Bones	7
Blade Meat	8½
Chest Meat	9½
Hog Liver, per lb.	2
Neck Bones	3
Skinned Shoulders	9
Pork Hearts	5
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4
Pork Tongues	10@10½
Slip Bones	6
Tail Bones	6
Brains	8
Backfat	8½
Hams	11½
Calas	9½
Belles	12½
Shoulders	9

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	8½
Bologna, large, long, round	8
Choice Bologna	9
Viennas	10

Frankfurters	10
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	8½
Tongue	12
Minced Sausage	11
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	13
New England Sausage	13
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	13
Special Compressed Ham	13
Berliner Sausage	12
Boneless Butts in casings	—
Oxford Butts in casings	—
Polish Sausage	10
Garlic Sausage	10
Country Smoked Sausage	12
Farm Sausage	13½
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	10
Pork Sausage, short link	10½
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8½
Hams, Bologna	13

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	24
German Salami, Medium Dry	20
Italian Salami	24½
Holsteiner	14½
Mettwurst, New	—
Farmer	16½
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	19½

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.50
Bologna, 1-50	4.50
Bologna, 2-20	4.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	9.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50

## CORNEED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	1.80
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.30
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	12.00
14 lbs., ½ doz. to case	28.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	11.00
16-oz. jars, ¼ doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	11.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	13.00
Plate Beef	12.50
Prime Mess Beef	—
Extra Mess Beef	—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	12.00
Mess Pork, new	17.00
Clear Fat Backs	16.50
Family Back Pork	18.00
Bean Pork	13.00

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	11½
Pure lard	10½
Lard, substitutes, tes.	8½
Lard, compound, per gal., in barrels	5
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	51
Barrels, ¼c. over tierces; half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ¼ to 1c. over tierces.	—

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi-	15½@19½
cago	—
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13@14

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ¼c. less.)	—
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	11
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	10½
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	10
Regular Plates	8½
Short Clears	8½
Butts	7½
Bacon meats, ¼c. to 1c. more.	—

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	14½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	14½
Skinned Hams	15½
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	9½
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	9½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	11½
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	22½
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 8@6 avg.	15½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	16
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	13
Dried Beef Sets	18
Dried Beef Insides	21
Dried Beef Knuckles	20½
Dried Beef Outsoles	18
Regular Boiled Hams	19
Smoked Boiled Hams	20
Boiled Calas	14
Cooked Loin Rolls	25
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	14

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	15
Export Rounds	21
Middles, per set	85
Beef bungs, per piece	17
Beef weasands	8
Beef bladders, medium	28
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	35
Hog casings, free of salt	70
Hog middles, per set	10
Hog bungs, export	15
Hog bungs, large mediums	10
Hog bungs, prime	7
Hog bungs, narrow	5
Imported wide sheep casings	70
Imported medium wide sheep casings	90
Imported medium sheep casings	40
Hog stomachs, per piece	3½

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.55 @ 2.90
Hoof meal, per unit	2.50 @ 2.55
Concentrated tankage	2.50 @ 2.55
Ground tankage, 12%	2.67½ and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.67½ and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	2.67½ and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 35%	19.00@20.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	28.00@28.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	19.50@20.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.	50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	275.00@300.00
Horns, black, per ton	30.00@35.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00@42.00
Horns, white, per ton	75.00@80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	60.00@62.50
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00@70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	72.50@75.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av., per ton	77.50@85.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.50@28.50

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	8.91½
Prime steam, loose	8.62½
Leaf	9¼
Compound	7½@7¾
Neutral lard	10½@10¾

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9¾
Oleo No. 2	9
Mutton	8.62½
Tallow	7½@7¾
Grease, yellow	6@6¼
Grease, A white	6½@7

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	60 @ 70
Extra lard oil	65 @ 66
Extra No. 1 lard oil	58 @ 59
No. 1 lard oil	53 @ 55
No. 2 lard oil	51 @ 52
Oleo oil, extra	12 @ 12½
Oleo oil, No. 2	11 @ 11½
Oleo stock	11½ @ 11¾
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	70 @ 75
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	65 @ 65
Corn oil, loose	5.50 @ 5.57
Horse oil	6 @ 6¼

## TALLOW.

Edible	7½@7¾
Prime city	7¼@7½
No. 1 Country	6¾@7
Packers' prime	6¾@7
Packers' No. 1	6¾@6¾
Packers' No. 2	5½@5½
Renderers' No. 1	6¾@6¾

## GREASES.

White, choice	6½@7
White, "A"	6½@6¾
White, "B"	6@6½
Bone	5½@6
Crackling	6@6½
House	5½@5½
Yellow	5½@5½
Brown	4½@5
Glue stock	5½@5½
Garbage grease	nom @ 4½
Glycerine, C. P.	18 @ 21
Glycerine, dynamite	17 @ 18
Glycerine, crude soap	12 @ 12½
Glycerine, candle	13½@14

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	38½@39
P. S. Y., soap grade	38 @ 38½
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@65 f. a.	2½@2½
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1.40@1.50

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	85 @ 92½
Oak pork barrels	1.00@1.05
Lard tierces	1.35@1.37½

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4½ @ 6
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7½
Borax	3½ @ 4
Sugar—	—
White, clarified	6¼
Plantation, granulated	6¾
Yellow, clarified	6

Salt—	—
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	32.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.40

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, November 8.

Monday's receipts of 36,070 cattle included 4,000 Westerns, and while the supply was rather liberal, yet it was seasonable, as we have arrived at a time of the year when free marketing of the "short-fed" kinds takes place. The run was heavy enough, numerically, but was not of "beefy" proportions, and the choice beefs sold fully steady, while other kinds ruled 10@15c. lower; in fact, many sales of the common to medium killers, of which there was an abnormal supply, showed even more decline. Fat and finish was in demand, weighty beefs selling at \$9.10 with the bulk of the prime steers from \$8.40@9. Long yearlings landed at \$8.90 with others at \$8.75, and a few of lighter weights from \$8@8.50. Most of the choice fat steers went from \$7.60@8.25, with good to choice kinds \$7@7.50; medium to good \$6@6.75 and short-fed and fair to medium grades from \$5.25@5.90. Tuesday's run of 7,957 cattle included 1,500 Westerns, and but few native, killing steers showed up. The market was steady and a clearance was made at Monday's level. Wednesday (today) receipts of cattle are estimated at 22,000, which makes a total of about 66,000 cattle for the first three days of this week, as compared to 49,000 for the same period a week ago.

Considering Monday's heavy run of cattle, which included a liberal percentage of "sheep-stuff," the market for cows and heifers was rather satisfactory to sellers. A decline of 10@15c. was noted, but the trade was active on everything but the \$4@4.25 kinds, which were, relatively, hardest to sell, while canners and cutters, on the other hand, met with a good demand and were not over 10c. lower. The bull trade was weak to 10c. lower, and calves were on the down grade. Tuesday's supply of butcher stuff was again liberal, but sold readily at Monday's prices on everything but bulls, which were weak to 10c. lower again. Calves were 25@50c. off from a week ago, and a very liberal supply of milkers and springers broke the market \$5@10 per head. Today (Wednesday) there is another liberal percentage of butcher stuff in the heavy receipts of 22,000 cattle, and while the trade is pretty fairly active, prices, nevertheless, have suffered some decline, most sales being 10c. lower than Monday.

With a run of 35,000 hogs today, trade is ruling about 5c. lower, bulk of the fair to good hogs selling \$6.15@6.30, with good to choice butchers bringing \$6.35@6.40. Pigs continue in heavy supply with fair to good 40@100 lbs., bringing \$4.25@4.75; 100@120 lb. weights \$4.75@5.25; 130@140-lb. weights \$5.25@5.75; nice 140@160 lbs. selling \$5.85@6.10. We look for a steady to strong market the rest of the week; in fact don't expect much change in prices in the near future.

The "flood gates" are still open, and the sheep and lamb trade continues to be glutted from day to day. Sheep are 20@35c. and lambs 35@50c. lower than last week's best time. We quote: Natives.—Fat ewes, \$3@3.25; common ewes, \$2.50@2.75; cull ewes, \$1.50@2.25; good to prime lambs, \$5.40@5.75; poor to medium lambs, \$5@5.25; cull lambs, \$3.75@4.50; breeding ewes, \$3.25@3.75. Westerns.—Fat wethers, \$3.60@3.75; fat yearlings, \$4.25@4.40; fat ewes, \$3@3.25; good to choice lambs, \$5.75@5.90; poor to medium lambs, \$5.25@5.40; choice feeding lambs, \$4.75@5; common feeding lambs, \$3.50@4.50; feeding wethers, \$3.50@3.65; feeding yearlings, \$3.85@4; feeding ewes, \$2.60@3; aged breeding ewes, \$3.25@3.50; yearling breeding ewes, \$4.25@4.50.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)  
Kansas City Stock Yards, November 7.

Good to choice fed steers sold today at \$7@8.50, the latter price the top. The \$8.50 steers today were high quality and finish, but light weight, 1,206 lbs., about like the cattle at \$8.45 a week ago. Nothing prime has been here for two weeks, though there is an urgent demand for fancy heavy steers. Killers are able to make out at this time by range cattle purchases, receipts from distant territory being largest of the year at this time. A train of Colorado beef steers sold today at \$5.25@5.60, and Old Mexicos are still coming freely, steers selling at about \$4.10, cows \$3.80. Native cows bring up to \$5, heifers \$5@7, bulls \$3.25@5, calves \$4.50@7.25. Quarantine receipts are larger this week, market stronger, most of the steers at \$4.50@4.90, some at \$5 and \$5.25, not many below \$4.25.

The hog supply today is 15,000 head here, market called strong, though the top price is 7½c. above the top of yesterday, at \$6.42½. Light hogs are selling much better this week, range on them today \$5.85@6.30, medium weights at \$6.10@6.35.

Sheep receipts fell below the estimate both yesterday and today, 10,000 arriving today, but it made no difference in favor of prices, the market weakening a little today. Top lambs lack quality, else top prices would be considerably above what they are, the best here today selling at \$5.75. Feeding lambs are selling freely at \$4.45@4.65. Best ewes reached \$3.60 yesterday, to killers.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	7,283	19,123	6,620
Fowler .....	3,857	.....	1,751
S. & S. ....	5,520	7,052	4,566
Swift .....	8,358	15,041	5,571
Cudahy .....	6,180	12,727	7,362
Morris & Co. ....	4,584	8,978	2,681
Butchers .....	162	796	38
Total .....	35,944	63,717	28,589

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., November 8.

Cattle run today was 6,100 head, making a total for the three days this week of 24,000 head. Monday's supply of 8,300 included some 1,743-lb. beefs, which made a new top at \$9. This price was repeated Tuesday on a lot of 1,550-lb. steers, bulk of the good kinds going at \$7.80@8.50. Best on offer today were some 1,530-lb. beefs, which brought \$8.85. The advance of 25@40c., scored last week on the general steer trade, still obtains on choice to prime cattle, but unusually liberal supplies of common and medium grades has brought the advance on this class down 10@15c. in the past three days. Cows met a strong demand today, and prices are strong to 10c. higher than last week's close. Good heifers are wanted at steady prices, but few of this grade have arrived, and medium kinds are being disposed of at slightly weaker prices. Quarantine cattle receipts this week total 231 car loads.

Receipts of hogs today (Wednesday) were 18,800, total for the three days being 48,300 head, showing an increase over the same period last year of approximately 27,000 head. At this rate of increase St. Louis stands a good show for second place, in point of receipts, among the hog markets of the country, only about 60,000 more needed now

to place it in that position. Monday's market, with a top of \$6.55, was the high point of the week, and was followed on Tuesday with a top of \$6.50. Market today is 10@15c. lower, bulk of hogs bringing \$6.05@6.30. More weight is demanded on top hogs at present, best hogs today weighing 230 lbs. to 270 lbs., and were purchased by butchers and shippers at \$6.25@6.35. Packers bought the lighter sort and a few heavies at \$6@6.25.

Sheep and lamb market this week has shown a steady decline from Friday, the high day of last week. Lamb top that day was \$6.35, as compared with \$5.75 today, although strictly choice lambs would bring considerably more. Muttons sold today at \$3.25@3.35, while a week ago they were bringing \$3.35@3.50.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Nov. 7.

Sharply reduced receipts of cattle last week were responsible for sharply improved demand and prices all along the line, the recent decline being practically all regained. As high as \$7.40 was paid for very good 1,350-pound beefs, and a bunch of prime cattle would command \$8 or more. Most of the short-fed beef is selling around \$5.75@6.75. Choice Western rangers sold up to \$7.25, the highest price of the season. Most of the Western grass beef is selling around \$5.25@5.75. Cows and heifers are finding a broader outlet than recently, and prices have firmed up very materially all along the line. No fed stock is coming, and it is practically a \$3@5 market for the grassers, with the bulk of the butcher and beef stock going around \$3.75@4.50. Veal calves, bulls, stags, etc., are in good request and quotably strong.

Hog prices have been working lower lately, but buyers seem to be unable to force values under the \$6 basis. All classes of buyers are now paying a premium for the good, heavy, hogs, but they are looking more closely after quality than weight, and the range of prices is comparatively narrow. Outside demand is rather quiet, but local packers are free buyers of the moderate supplies, and there is a rather healthy undertone to the market. Today, with only 4,300 hogs on sale, the market was 5c. lower. Tops brought \$6.25 as against \$6.20 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.10@6.20, as against \$6.10@6.15 a week ago.

It looks as if the big fall run of sheep was about over, as only 126,000 arrived last week, and advices are that supplies will show a falling off from now on. Prices advanced 15@25c. last week, and buying was free by both packers and feeder buyers, fully 70 per cent. of the receipts going to the feed lots. Fat lambs are quoted at \$5.40@6; yearlings \$3.50@4.25; wethers \$3.15@3.65, and ewes \$2.75@3.35.

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 6, 1911.

	Beefes.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York .....	3,234	3,589	4,425	14,761
Jersey City .....	3,529	1,832	20,057	16,767
Central Union .....	3,438	980	17,037	427
Lehigh Valley .....	2,703	200	5,200	—
Scattering .....	—	136	32	4,650
Totals .....	12,904	6,737	46,751	36,605
Totals last week .....	12,394	5,620	45,720	38,669

## WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
J. Shamberg & Son, Minnetonka. ....	265	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Georgian. ....	170	—	—
Sulzberger & Sons Co., M'tonka. ....	249	—	—
Sulzberger & Sons Co., Georgian. ....	98	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Minnetonka. ....	200	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Minnetonka. ....	200	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Oceanic. ....	—	—	420
Miscellaneous, Bermudian. ....	69	86	—
Total exports .....	1,251	86	420
Total exports last week .....	758	—	410



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, November 10.—Market quiet. Western steam, \$9.55; Middle West, \$9.30@9.40; city steam, \$9.12½; refined Continent, \$9.85; South American, \$10.50; Brazil, kegs, \$11.50; compound, 7¼@7½c.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, November 10.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 71 fr.; edible, 92½ fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 96 fr.; edible, 117 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 73 fr.; edible, 91 fr.

### Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, November 10.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 85s. Pork, prime mess, 91s. 3d.; shoulders, 37@48s.; hams, 55@58s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 53s.; long clear, 58s. 6d.; bellies, 54s. Tallow, prime city, 34s.; choice, 36s. 3d. Turpentine, 35s. 3d. Rosin, common, 15s. 6d. Lard, spot prime Western, 47s. 3d. American refined in pails, 48s. 3d.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 47s. Lard, Hamburg, 47 marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 68s. Tallow, Australian (London), 31@37s. 9d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

### Provisions.

The market was quiet and a little easier for futures, but hogs were in smaller supply in the West, and prices for hogs were generally higher.

### Tallow.

The market is quiet but steady. Supplies are moderate and the market is steadily held.

### Oleo and Lard Stearine.

The market is quiet, with the tone rather heavy.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was quiet but fairly steady. Demand continues fair, but the movement of oil is becoming liberal, and on the advances prices meet selling pressure.

Market closed firm on "short" covering, influenced by the strength in lard. Sales, 11,800 bbls. Spot oil, \$5.85@5.90. Crude, Southeast and Valley, \$4.43@4.50; Texas, \$4.40@4.47. Closing quotations on futures: November, \$5.75@5.77; December, \$5.65@5.67; January, \$5.66@5.67; February, \$5.67@5.70; March, \$5.72@5.73; April, \$5.72@5.80; May, \$5.80@5.82; good off oil, \$5.45@5.75; off oil, \$5.40@5.74; winter oil, \$6.65@6.80; summer white, \$5.80@6.50.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, November 3.—Hog market slow at 5c. advance from Thursday's average; bulk of prices, \$6.15@6.40; mixed and butchers', \$5.90@6.55; heavy, \$5.90@6.55; Yorkers, \$6.30@6.35; pigs, \$3.75@5.35; cattle market slow and steady; beefs, \$4.65@9.10; cows and heifers, \$2@6; Texas steers, \$4@5.85; stock-

ers and feeders, \$3@5.80; Westerns, \$4.35@7.25. Sheep market steady; native, \$2.50@3.80; Western, \$2.65@3.80; yearlings, \$3.70@4.40; lambs, \$3.75@5.80.

Kansas City, November 10.—Hogs strong, 5c. higher, at \$5.20@6.40.

St. Louis, November 10.—10@15c. higher, at \$6.10@6.40.

Cudahy, Wis., November 10.—Hogs 5c. higher, at \$5.30@6.55.

Cleveland, November 10.—Hogs 5@10c. higher, at \$6.30@6.50.

Indianapolis, November 10.—Hogs lower, at \$5.90@6.55.

Sioux City, November 10.—Hogs strong, at \$5.90@6.20.

Louisville, November 10.—Hogs steady to 10c. higher, at \$5.70@6.40.

South Omaha, November 10.—Hogs 5c. higher, at \$6@6.25.

St. Joseph, November 10.—Hogs steady, at \$4@6.35.

East Buffalo, November 3.—Market opened with 8,000 hogs on sale; market higher, at \$6.40@6.60.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending November 4, 1911:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	34,882
Kansas City	35,944
Omaha	32,142
East St. Louis	16,490
St. Joseph	10,352
Cudahy	825
Sioux City	2,682
South St. Paul	5,755
New York and Jersey City	11,653
Philadelphia	3,557
Pittsburgh	3,662
Denver	1,189

### HOGS.

Chicago	117,741
Kansas City	70,717
Omaha	28,304
East St. Louis	52,883
St. Joseph	36,700
Cudahy	13,217
Sioux City	13,316
Ottumwa	10,742
Cedar Rapids	9,686
South St. Paul	18,003
New York and Jersey City	36,605
Philadelphia	4,842
Pittsburgh	24,298
Denver	3,302

### SHEEP.

Chicago	114,368
Kansas City	28,589
Omaha	32,182
East St. Louis	16,105
St. Joseph	10,068
Cudahy	531
Sioux City	7,539
South St. Paul	4,946
New York and Jersey City	46,665
Philadelphia	11,911
Pittsburgh	12,268
Denver	944

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

### WEEKLY REPORT TO NOVEMBER 6, 1911.

Exports from:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	1,251	86	420
Boston	533	—	—
Montreal	723	—	—
Exports to:			
London	1,514	—	420
Liverpool	533	—	—
Glasgow	123	—	—
Antwerp	206	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	69	86	—
Totals to all ports	2,507	86	420
Totals to all ports last week	4,659	—	410

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1911.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	8,998	1,000
Kansas City	1,000	2,976	—
Omaha	1,200	4,189	1,000
St. Louis	1,200	7,000	300
St. Joseph	250	3,800	300
Sioux City	200	2,200	1,000
St. Paul	800	2,500	9,200
Oklahoma City	100	400	—
Fort Worth	200	900	—
Milwaukee	—	4,486	—
Peoria	—	500	—
Indianapolis	500	6,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	7,000	2,000
Cincinnati	376	2,175	230
Cleveland	60	3,500	3,000
Buffalo	200	7,200	4,000
New York	1,743	2,832	3,506

### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1911.

Chicago	33,000	28,000	56,000
Kansas City	20,000	9,500	9,000
Omaha	9,300	2,500	34,000
St. Louis	8,000	8,331	3,000
St. Joseph	1,700	3,000	9,000
Sioux City	5,000	3,000	3,000
St. Paul	6,000	4,500	13,500
Oklahoma City	600	1,200	300
Fort Worth	4,500	1,500	—
Peoria	—	1,200	—
Indianapolis	450	3,500	—
Pittsburgh	—	15,000	—
Cincinnati	2,300	5,616	738
Cleveland	600	4,500	7,000
Buffalo	5,500	22,800	30,000

### TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1911.

Chicago	7,000	28,772	25,000
Kansas City	20,000	16,234	9,000
Omaha	6,200	4,210	33,000
St. Louis	9,427	17,087	4,238
St. Joseph	3,300	10,000	2,700
Sioux City	1,200	3,000	500
St. Paul	2,500	5,300	2,300
Oklahoma City	700	1,000	—
Fort Worth	2,700	1,200	—
Indianapolis	1,400	12,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	3,000	2,000
Cincinnati	346	2,620	358
Cleveland	60	3,000	4,000
Buffalo	350	6,600	10,000

### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1911.

Chicago	22,000	36,603	40,000
Kansas City	12,000	20,550	13,000
Omaha	8,100	5,917	30,000
St. Louis	6,119	18,853	4,408
St. Joseph	2,000	7,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,500	4,000	2,000
St. Paul	1,900	3,700	8,000
Oklahoma City	800	1,900	—
Fort Worth	3,000	1,000	500
Milwaukee	—	7,439	—
Peoria	—	1,900	—
Indianapolis	1,700	15,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	4,000	—
Cincinnati	1,157	4,522	664
Cleveland	100	2,000	2,000
Buffalo	400	4,400	7,400
New York	2,713	9,854	12,750

### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1911.

Chicago	5,500	24,000	25,000
Kansas City	7,500	12,000	8,000
Omaha	3,200	5,500	6,700
St. Louis	4,456	15,205	1,981
St. Joseph	1,800	7,000	2,500
Sioux City	1,000	4,000	500
St. Paul	1,200	3,400	1,800
Fort Worth	3,000	2,000	—
Milwaukee	—	6,717	—
Indianapolis	—	10,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	5,500	1,000
Cincinnati	2,284	4,067	156
Buffalo	200	3,400	6,000
New York	1,787	3,251	3,998

### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1911.

Chicago	2,000	15,000	8,000
Kansas City	1,500	5,000	2,000
Omaha	600	4,000	2,500
St. Louis	1,500	12,500	1,500
Sioux City	350	4,700	800
St. Joseph	500	3,000	3,000
Fort Worth	1,600	1,000	600
St. Paul	1,700	3,600	4,600

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, November 9.—The turnover in oleo oil and neutral lard during the present week has been light. Europe has not been in the mood to take large quantities of oleo; nor is there any pressure to sell extra oleo, of which the supply at the present moment is extremely limited. There has been little business in neutral lard, because prices have been higher, and Europe resting on its oars, having bought considerable quantities in the past and not in need of any further supplies at the moment. The undertone of the provision market this week has been strong, and some are inclined to think that lard will do better than it has been doing. There is business doing constantly in butter oils, of which Europe will have to buy a great deal yet for future requirements.

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# Retail Section

## WINDOW DISPLAYS FOR RETAIL BUTCHERS

### Practical Suggestions on Selling Goods Through the Shop Window

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the twenty-third of a series of articles dealing with butcher shop window dressing which will appear from time to time on this page. It has been the aim of the editor to deal with the subject plainly and practically, and to illustrate most of the suggestions. Butchers are invited to criticize the suggestions in these articles, or to offer ideas of their own, which will be gladly published.]

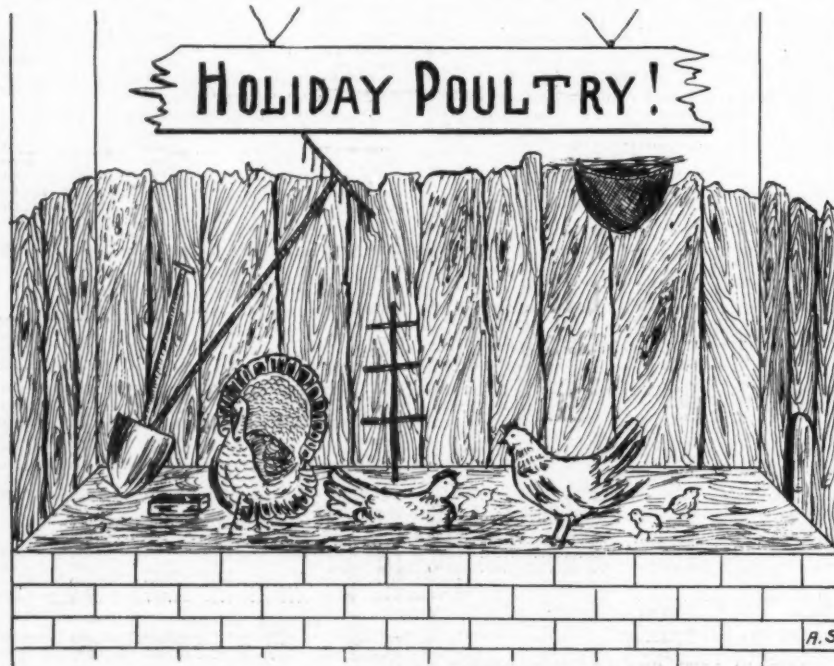
As the holiday season approaches wide-awake retail butchers cast about them for bright ideas for window displays. This is particularly true when Thanksgiving time draws near and the butcher wants to dress up a poultry window.

The placing of live animals in a show window has always drawn the attention of the public to that particular display. Live poultry display are popular with small town butchers, but they should be used also by city butchers where it is possible to use them. But butchers as a rule have never paid very

display can be seen in almost every butcher shop, and is not a novelty. A few cents spent on a show window on a street where there is much traffic will be a good investment.

The background shown in this window may look expensive, but in reality it is not. Every butcher has enough boxes in his cellar or yard to make it up. The boards, which should be roughly broken off at the ends, can easily be nailed together to make the background. As the display can be used for at least a week before the holidays, it can be made more natural looking by spending ten cents for either dark gray or brown paint, but the boards should always be rough and natural-looking, and not planed.

On the bottom of the window some hay or straw can be placed, and it is then ready



SUGGESTION FOR A THANKSGIVING WINDOW DISPLAY.

much attention to the dressing of their windows in this fashion. Where they have adopted this idea the window was simply screened in with wire netting, a few chickens put in the window space, and it was considered sufficient for a holiday window display.

The window which is here illustrated is supposed to represent a small chicken pen or farmer's yard. What attracts the eye chiefly is the background, or fence.

The background in a window display is one of the most important things in dressing windows, and if a butcher wants to make nice and attractive windows he should always have a good background. Meat racks with a few strips of bacon and ham hanging on them cannot be called a background, and will not catch the eye of a passer-by. This sort of

for the poultry. An old rake and shovel or any other small farm implement placed in the window in a careless way will add much to the natural effect of the display. Chicken nests on ladders may also be placed around the fence, to give a natural hen-coop effect.

It is, of course, entirely "up to" the butcher what poultry he places in the window. Turkeys go for Thanksgiving and other kinds of poultry for other holidays. However, he should never forget to put a hen with some little chicks in the window, because that is something almost everybody likes to see, especially women and children. A sign made of a rough board and painted in clear but rough lettering, using any wording desired, crowns the whole display, which may be called an attractive and well-paying window display that will advertise any butcher who uses it.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Tichy & Knapp have succeeded to the business of the Tichy Meat Market at Lebanon, Kan.

George Beetley has disposed of his meat business at Clifton, Kan., to Tuffley & Haynes.

R. F. Bickley has sold out his interest in the City Meat Market at Overbrook, Kan., to A. J. Berger.

The Modern Sanitary Grocery & Market has been opened at Tahlequah, Okla., by Tinnin, Hunt & Co.

C. A. Stiers & Son have opened a meat market in the Kertz building at Natoma, Kan.

Wooster & Gould are about to open a new butcher shop at Beloit, Kan.

Ketter & Stevens are about to open a meat market at Westphalia, Kan.

Fred Lietzke has sold out his meat market at Augusta, Kan., to Charles Lietzke.

T. Beaudette and M. C. Poindexter have engaged in the meat and grocery business at International Falls, Minn.

Dale Bickman has purchased the butcher shop of Ernest Martin at Atlanta, Kan.

Mrs. Edith Russell has opened a meat market at Athol, Kan., and will be assisted by her brother, Harvey Shafer.

C. H. Hauserman is reported to have purchased the business of the People's Meat Market at Lansing, Kan.

Henry W. Friesen has disposed of the North Side Meat Market at Inman, Kan., to C. B. Beaty.

Geo. C. Wilcox has succeeded to the meat business of Wilcox & Paulson at Northport, Wash.

Garrett Bros. have sold out their butcher shop at Loomis, Wash., to Wm. McDaniels.

F. R. Huffsmith has sold out his meat market at Creighton, Neb.

Everett Gideon has engaged in the meat business at Elm Creek, Neb.

J. E. Forsythe has disposed of his meat market at Peru, Neb., to E. R. Munford.

William Clauss has purchased the Griffith meat market at Sutton, Neb.

M. Stemper has purchased the butcher shop of John Saner at Table Rock, Neb.

B. J. Reynolds has added a line of meats to his grocery business at Traverse City, Mich.

William Sack has purchased the meat business of C. H. Tooley at Boyne City, Mich.

Hall Bros. & Schieferstein have succeeded to the meat business of Hall Bros. at Charlotte, Mich.

Pearson & Senf have purchased the retail part of the meat business of M. Mohrhardt at Fremont, Mich. Mr. Mohrhardt will continue in the wholesale line.

Frank Glyer is erecting a concrete butcher shop at Chisago City, Minn.

J. H. Hanson has begun the erection of a meat market at Sidney, Mont.

Stegenga Brothers are erecting a one-story meat market at Spokane, Wash.

The meat firm of Ciphers & Cole at Ashland, O., has been dissolved. Mr. Ciphers will continue the business.

W. O. Gould has opened his new meat shop at Beloit, Kan.

J. P. Phelan has purchased his partner's interest in the meat firm of Bumgarner & Phelan at Uniontown, Pa.

H. Wasserman will engage in the meat business at Wheeling, W. Va.

S. T. Sutton has purchased W. A. Campbell & Company's meat business at Versailles, Ky.

W. Haltenhurst has sold his meat market at Athens, Ga., to J. Gustafsen.

Freeman & Callahan have purchased the meat market of G. R. Mock at Philipsburg, Pa.



A. L. Bachaud, a meat dealer at Rutland, Vt., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with \$2,605 liabilities and assets \$2,100.

G. W. Sherman is erecting a new meat market at E. Rush, N. Y.

C. Thiele has sold his meat market at Kyle, Tex., to Galbreath & Saunders.

J. Rigsberg will engage in the meat business at No. Adams, Mass.

Fire has destroyed the meat market of E. C. Cross & Son at Salem, Ore.

F. Dresch will open a butcher shop at Goshen, Ind.

M. Schanbrunn will open a meat business at New Brunswick, N. J.

Odum & Bryant have opened a meat market at Daytona Beach, Fla.

The Miami Beef Company is fitting out a new market at Miami, Fla.

A. A. Stewart's meat market at Homestead, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

Jamieson's meat market at Englehart, Ont., has been destroyed by fire.

Geo. Cornish & Son have opened a meat business at Lorain, O.

H. Machmer has engaged in the meat business at Fleetwood, Pa.

Libby & Dudley's new meat market at Portland, Me., has been opened for business.

Bowery & Loyd have opened a cash meat market at New Castle, Pa.

Wm. Flood will open a meat market at Middleboro, Mass.

John Gordon will open a meat market at Pittsfield, Mass.

A meat market is to be established at Baldwinville, Mass., by J. H. Ward.

#### BUTCHER IS ELECTROCUTED.

While turning off an electric light in his butcher shop at 74 Penn avenue, Turtle Creek, near Pittsburgh, William Reinkemyer was electrocuted shortly after 6 o'clock last Tuesday evening, when his hand came in contact with the globe fitting. Reinkemyer was alone in the shop, and as he was about to leave for the day he turned off the electric light.

The floor where he was standing was wet, and Reinkemyer, who was short of stature,

was compelled to stand on his toes to reach the switch button. As he reached for it, he held an iron pipe running along the wall below the light. The brass fitting where the incandescent globe is attached had become charged from the electric wiring, the insulation of which had been worn off. His hand touched the charged fitting, and the circuit was completed by the wet floor and the iron pipe he held, and 110 volts were sent through his body. Four physicians were summoned and they worked more than an hour in an effort to revive Reinkemyer, but life was extinct.

#### FOR MUNICIPAL BUTCHER SHOPS.

Cable advices from Paris this week state that the French government is apparently trying to make friends beforehand in view of the opening of Parliament this week. It is especially bidding for the support of the extremists. The Cabinet has approved certain bills which ministers will introduce early in the session. The first has already caused an outcry from traders who are affected.

After studying the increased cost of living the Ministers of the Interior, Commerce and Agriculture have drawn up a bill authorizing the municipalities to lend money to establish co-operative butcher and baker shops or to establish such under municipal control. The government seeks to disarm opposition by saying that these shops will pay all the usual taxes, and by limiting the capital advanced to

half the co-operative society's capital and by allowing only one shop to 5,000 inhabitants.

#### A REAL BEEF SHORTAGE.

Our cattle markets are occasionally overloaded, which is nothing strange at this season of the year, but every time it happens somebody bobs up and asks where the cattle shortage is. The answer is easy. The shortage of beef cattle is right here, and within the next twelve months there will be few who doubt it.

Various influences have reduced our cattle population to a lower point than for many years relative to our human population. The ranges are being settled up, as census returns show in every range State. Sheep have succeeded cattle in many places. Grain growing and selling has driven them from a large area in the corn belt. The price of veal, the temptation to market "she" stuff and discouragement from drought have had some effect.

The demand for cattle to feed this fall is not nearly so heavy as it was last, but the price is not much lower. When have we had as good summer and fall markets as this year in spite of a general clean-up on account of drought? When did so many country slaughterers have to go to market points for cattle? And they went because they could not find the stock at home as in the past.—National Stockman and Farmer.

### A BIG PACKER SAID—

"Everybody from the President of the Packers to the smallest butcher ought to have a copy of 'The Retail Butcher.'"

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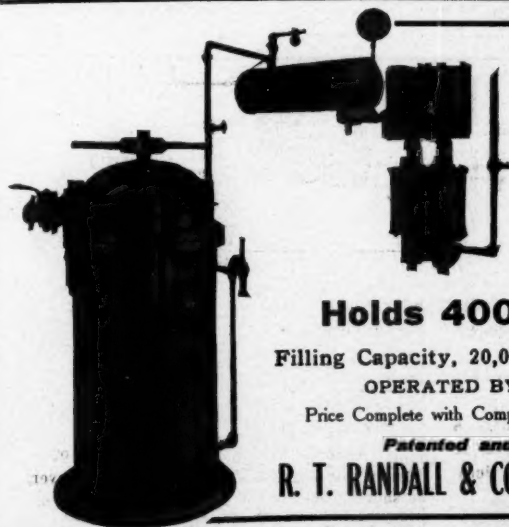
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# New York Section

J. P. Moon, of the Swift auditing department at Chicago, has returned from a trip abroad.

F. W. Pratt, of the S. & S. sales department, returned to his duties this week after a siege of typhoid fever.

Vice-President G. F. Sulzberger, of the Sulzberger & Sons Company, was in New York this week from Chicago.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending November 4, 1911, averaged 8.50 cents per pound.

An accident to the ammonia system at the Figge & Hutwelker plant in West 40th street early Tuesday morning caused some excitement in the neighborhood.

Henry Fitter has resigned his position as salesman for Swift & Company in Williamsburg market to open a retail store at Evergreen avenue and Eldert street.

It took 150,000 pounds of fresh meat to feed the men of the United States fleet during the week in which the vessels were in New York harbor. It takes that much every week, which is something of a meat order to fill.

John L. Sullivan—not the "original John L.," but the hustling provision manager at the Swift Barclay street house, has been made manager of the company's house at Manhattan market, succeeding James Russell, transferred to Westchester.

George H. Schigotzki, of Elmhurst, L. I., has sold his butcher business on Broadway and will remove to Middle Village, where he will run a shop on Metropolitan avenue.

Roman Stankowski, of Brooklyn, has succeeded Mr. Schigotzki in Elmhurst.

Benjamin Dahlman, for more than ten years an employee of the fat department of the United Dressed Beef Company, died suddenly at his home in the Bronx on Tuesday. His death was due to dropsical trouble. He was very popular among the trade, and his death is deeply regretted.

A Tenth avenue butcher was fined in Special Sessions on Monday for having decayed ox tails and mutton in his possession, and a West 117th street retailer was fined for selling bad poultry. A West Washington market dealer was fined for selling live poultry without a permit. His defense was that the "beef trust" was "persecuting" him.

Charles S. Hall, formerly manager of the Swift house in Williamsburg, and now the Swift representative in London, sailed on the Lusitania on Wednesday, accompanied by Mrs. Hall, for his London home, after spending a month's vacation in this country. A passenger on the same boat was Walter Johnson, of Chicago, head of the Swift barreled beef department.

President Walter Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Company, was happy over Tuesday's election returns from Chicago, where his brother-in-law, Hugo Pam, was one of the successful candidates for Superior Court judge on the Republican ticket. Not all were elected, but Mr. Pam, who had the endorsement of the Bar Association, went through several thousand votes ahead of his ticket.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending November 4, 1911, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 3,510 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5,705 lbs.; total, 9,215 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 1,543 lbs.; Brooklyn, 83 lbs.; Queens, 6 lbs.; total, 1,632 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 5,200 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,445 lbs.; total, 6,645 lbs.

The butcher shop of Ignatz Sethmair, at

70 James street, was blown up early Saturday morning by a bomb supposed to have been planted there by blackmailers. The shop occupies the ground floor of a six-story tenement on the corner of Oak and James streets, only two blocks away from the Oak street police station. Forty families live in the house. Fortunately there was no fire, though the force of the explosion blew in the front of Sethmair's shop and wrecked the front of the entire building. It was the fourth bomb explosion in the city last week. Sethmair told the police he had received numerous letters demanding money.

## ANOTHER NEW ARMOUR HOUSE.

Armour & Company opened their new modern branch house plant at Stamford, Conn., on Monday of this week. District Manager J. A. Raulerson and other members of the Armour staff from New York were on hand to assist local manager F. K. Post in the opening, which was attended by several thousand people. Like the other Armour houses lately opened, this Stamford plant is the "last word" in modern construction, equipment and arrangement.

The house is intended to be the distributing point for a large section of the country surrounding Stamford. A large shipping and salesroom is on the first floor, with manager's, salesmen's and shippers' office, nicely furnished in quarter-sawn oak. White enameled tile is used throughout the beef cooler on this floor, which has a capacity of 150 cattle, sheep and calves. There is an abattoir scale in this cooler, so that meats can be weighed without exposure to heat, preparatory to shipment.

Provision has also been made in this cooler for pork and beef cuts. There is also a large butter and egg cooler lined with white enamel tile. A large room on this floor is for storing smoked meats and all kinds of provisions.

A battery of two smokehouses, with fire-pits in the basement, and two stories in height, is an interesting feature in this branch house. The capacity of this smokehouse is about 50,000 pounds.

The basement contains two large coolers, one for sweet pickled meats and salted meats, and the other for barreled goods, also a freezer. Reinforced concrete soaking-vats are provided for washing the sweet pickled meats before smoking. Everywhere there is evidence of means for keeping the place in the strictest hygienic condition, there being concrete floors and cement-plaster walls in this basement throughout, and hose connections, to flush floor and walls with water every day after closing of business. A large boiler and engine-room is also located in the basement.

One twenty-five ton refrigerating machine, driven by an electric motor, furnishes the refrigeration for the whole house through about 12,000 lineal feet of piping. A 15 h. p. boiler is provided for the preparation of sweet pickled meats and ham, and in the winter this is also used for heating the building.

On the second floor are the offices for book-keeping and a large store room for canned goods. A large covered loading-dock, where all goods are loaded into the wagons, is provided, to accommodate six teams. Also a detached brick stable and wagon house with stalls for five horses, all provided with sanitary floors, etc.

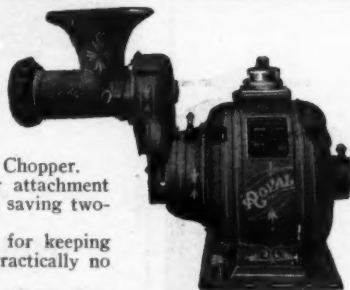
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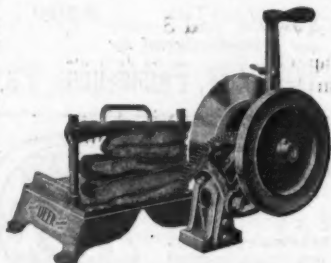
You are also using a Royal Money-making Bone Cutter—it turns your green bone into quick-selling chicken-feed that's the greatest egg producer known, and worth from \$3.50 to \$5.00 a hundred, instead of 50 cents, as paid by the rendering plant.

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